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From the Quarterly Review.

FIRES AND FIREMEN.

Among the more salient features of the Metropolis which instantly strike the attention of the stranger, are the stations of the Fire Brigade. Whenever he happens to pass them, he finds the sentinel on duty, he sees the 'red artillery' of the force, and the polished axle, the gleaming branch and the shining chain, testify to the beautiful condition of the instrument, ready for active service at a moment's notice. Ensconced in the shadow of the station, the liveried watchmen look like hunters waiting for their prey—nor does the hunter move quicker to his quarry at the rustle of a leaf, than the firemen dash for the first ruddy glow in the sky. No sooner comes the alarm than one sees with a shudder the rush of one of these engines through the crowded streets—the tearing horses covered with foam—the heavy vehicles swerving from side to side, and the black helmeted attendants swaying to and fro. The wonder is that horses or men ever get safely to their destination; the wonder is still greater that no one is ridden over in their furious drive.

Arrived at the place of action, the hunter's spirit which animates the fireman and makes him attack an element as determinedly as he would a wild beast, becomes evident to the spectator.—The scenes which a London fire presents can never be forgotten; the shouts of the crowd as it opens to let the engines dart through it, the foaming head of water springing out of the ground, and spreading over the road until it becomes a broad mirror reflecting the glowing blaze—the black, snake-like coils of the leather hose rising and falling like things of life, whilst a hundred arms work at the pump, their central heart—the applause that rings out clear above the roaring flame as the adventurous band throw the first hissing jet—cheer following cheer, as stream after stream shoots against the burning mass, now flying into the socket-holes of fire set in the black face of the house-front, now dashing with a loud shiv-r against the window frame and wall, and falling off in broken showers. Suddenly there is a loud shrill cry, and the bank of human faces is upturned to where a shrieking wretch hangs frantically to an upper window-sill. A deafening shout goes forth, as the huge fire-escape comes full swing upon the scene; a moment's pause, and all is still, save the beat, beat, of the great water pulses, whilst every eye is turned towards the fluttering garments flapping against the wall. Will the ladder reach, and not dislodge those weary hands clutching so convulsively to the hot stone! Will the nimble figure gain the topmost rung ere nature fails!—The blood in a thousand hearts runs cold, and then again break forth a thousand cheers to celebrate a daring rescue. Such scenes as this are of almost nightly occurrence in the Great Metropolis. A still more imposing yet dreadful sight is often exibited in the conflagrations of those vast piles of buildings in the city filled with inflamable merchandize. Here the most powerful engines seem reduced to mere squirts, and the efforts of the adventurous Brigade men are confined to keeping the mischief within its bounds.

When we recollect that London presents an area of thirty-six square miles, covered with 21,500 square acres of bricks and mortar, and numbers more than 380,000 houses; that all the riches it contains are nightly threatened in every direction by an ever-present enemy; that the secret match, the spontaneous fire, and the hand of the drunkard, are busily at work; it is evident that nothing but a force the most disciplined, and implements the most effective, can be competent to cope with so sudden and persevering a foe.

As late as twenty-two years ago there was no proper fire police to protect the Metropolis against what is commonly called the "all devouring element." There was, it is true, a force of 300 parochial engines set on foot by acts which were passed between the years 1708 74—acts which are still in existence—but these engines are under the superintendence of the beadles and parish engineers, who are not the most active of men or nimble of risers. It may easily be imagined, therefore, that the machines arrived a little too late; and when brought into service, were often found to be out of working order.—Hence their employment did not supersede the private engines kept by some of the insurance offices long prior to their existence. On the contrary, owing to the increase of business which took place about this time, the different companies thought it worth their while to strengthen their former establishments, and this process continued while the parochial engines, with a few honorable exceptions, were dropping into disuse.

About the year 1833, it became evident that much was lost, both to the public and to the insurance companies, by every engine acting on its own responsibility—a folly which is the cause of so much jealousy among the firemen at Boston, (United States) that rival engines have been known to stop on their way to a fire, to exchange shots from revolvers. It was therefore determined to incorporate the divided force, and place it under the management of one superintendent, each office contributing towards its support according to the amount of its business. All the old established companies, with one exception, (the West of England Fire-Office, which retains the command of its own engines,) shortly came into the arrangement, and Mr. Braidwood, the master of the fire engines of Edinburgh, being invited to take the command, organized the now celebrated London Fire Brigade.

At the present moment, then, the protection against fire in London consists, firstly, in the 300 and odd parish engines (two to each parish,) which are paid for out of the rates. The majority of these are very inefficient, not having any persons appointed to work them who possess a competent knowledge of the service. Even women used now and then to fill the arduous post of director; and it is not long since a certain Mrs. Smith, a widow, might be seen at conflagrations, hurrying about in her pattens, directing the firemen of her engine, which belonged to the united parishes of St. Michael Royal and St. Martin Vintry, in the city. We question, indeed if at the present time any of the parish engines are much better officered than in the days of widow Smith, with the exception of those of Hackney, Whitechapel, Islington, and perhaps two or three others. Secondly, there are an unknown number of private engines kept in public buildings and large manufactories, which sometimes do good service when they arrive early at small fires in their neighborhood, altho', singlarly enough, when called upon to extinguish a conflagration in their own establishment, they generally "lose their heads," as the brigade men express it; and very many instances have occurred where even the parish engines have arrived and set to work before the one on the premises could be brought to bear upon the fire. The cause is clear. The requisite coolness and method which every one can exercise so philosophically in other people's misfortune, utterly fails them when in trouble themselves. The doctor is wiser in his generation, and is never so foolish as to prescribe for himself or to attend his own family. Thirdly, we have, in contrast to the immense rabble of Bumble engines, and the Bashi-Bazouks of private establishments, the small complement of men and material of the Fire Brigade. It consists of 27 large horse-engines, capable of throwing 88 gallons a minute to a height of from 50 to 70 feet, and nine smaller ones drawn by hand. To work them there are twelve engineers, seven sub-engineers, thirty-two senior firemen, thirty-nine junior firemen, and fourteen drivers, or 104 men and 31 horses. In addition to these persons who form the main establishment, and live at the different stations, there is an extra staff of four firemen, four drivers, and eight horses.—The members of this supplementary force are also lodged at the station as well as clothed, but are only paid when their services are required, and pursue in the day time their ordinary occupations. This not very formidable army of 104 men and 31 horses, with its reserve of eight men and eight horses, is distributed throughout the Metropolis, which is divided into four districts as follows: On the north side of the river—1st.—From the eastward to Paul's Chain, St. Paul's Churchyard, Aldergate street, and Goswell street road; 2d. From St. Paul's, &c., to Tottenham-court-road, Crown street, and St. Martin's lane; 3d. From Tottenham-court-road, &c., westward; 4th The entire south side of the river. At the head of each district is a foreman, who never leaves it unless acting under the superior orders of Mr Braidwood, the superintendent or general-in-chief, whose head-quarters are in Watling street.

In comparison with the great Continental cities such a force seems truly insignificant. Paris, which does not cover a fifth part of the ground of London, and is not much more than a third as populous, boasts 800 *sapeurs-pompiers*. We make up, however, for want of numbers by activity. Again, our look-out is admirable; the 2000 police of the metropolis, patrolling every alley and lane throughout its length and breadth, watch for a fire as terriers watch at rat-holes, and every man is stimulated by the knowledge that if he is the first to give notice of it at any of the stations, it is half a sovereign in his pocket. In addition to the police, there are the thousand eager eyes of the night cabmen and the houseless poor. It is not at all uncommon for a cabman to earn four or five shillings of a night, by driving fast to the different stations and giving the alarm, receiving a shilling from each for the 'call.'

In most Continental cities a watchman takes his stand during the night on the topmost point of some high building, and gives notice by either blowing a horn, firing a gun, or ringing a bell. In Germany the quarter is indicated by holding out towards it a flag by day, and a lantern at night. It immediately suggests itself that a sentinel placed in the upper gallery of St. Paul's would have under his eye the whole Metropolis, and could make known instantly, by means of an electric wire, the position of a fire, to the head station at Watling street, in the same manner as the Americans do in Boston. This plan, however, is open to the objection that London is intersected by a sinuous river, which renders it difficult to tell on which bank the conflagration is raging. Nevertheless, we imagine that the northern part of the town could be advantageously superintended from such a height, whilst the southern half might rest under the surveillance of one of the tall shot towers on that bank of the Thames. The bridges themselves have long been posts of observation, from which a large portion of the river-side property is watched.—Long ago there was a pie-man on London bridge who eked out a precarious existence by keeping a good look-out up and down the stream.

Watling street was chosen as the head-quarters of the Fire Brigade for a double reason: it is very nearly the centre of the city, being close to the far-famed London Stone, and it is in the very midst of what may be termed, speaking igneously, the most dangers part of the metropolis—the Manchester warehouses. As the Fire Brigade is only a portion of a vast commercial operation—Fire Insurance—its actions are regulated by commerdial considerations. Where the largest amount of *insured* property lies, there its chief force is planted. It will, it is true, go any reasonable distance to put out a fire; but of course it pays most attention to property which its proprietors have guaranteed. The central station receives the greatest number of 'calls,' but as a commander-in-chief does not turn out for a skirmish of outposts, so Mr. Braidwood keeps himself ready for affairs of a more serious nature. When the summons is at night—there are sometimes as many as half-a-dozen—the fireman on duty below apprizes the superintendent by means of a gutta percha speaking tube which comes up to his bed-side. By the light of the ever-burning gas, he rapidly consults the 'London Directory,' and if the call should be what is called 'a greengrocer's street,' or any of the small thoroughfares in bye-parts of the town, he leaves the matter to the foreman in whose district it is, and goes to sleep again. If, however, the fire should be in the city, or in any of the great West-End thoroughfares, he hurries off on the first engine. Five minutes is considered a fair time for an engine 'to horse and away,' but it is often done in three. Celerity in bringing up aid is the great essential, as the first half hour generally determines the extent to which a conflagration will prooced. Hence the rewards of thirty shillings for the first, twenty for the second, and ten shillings for the third engine that arrives, which premiums are paid by the parish. All the engines travel with as few hands as possible; the larger ones having an engineer, four firemen and a driver, and the following furniture:—

"Several lengths of scaling ladder, each six and a half feet long, all of which may be readily connected, forming in a short space of time a ladder of any required height; a canvass sheet, with 10 or 12 handles of rope round the edges of it, for the purpose of a fire-escape; one 10 fathom and one 14 fathom piece of 2½ inch rope; six lengths of hose, each 40 feet long; 2 branch pipes, one 2½ feet, and the other from four to six feet long, with one spare nose-pipe; two six feet lengths of suction pipe, a flat rose, stand cock, goose neck, dam-board, boat hook, saw, shovel, mattock, pole axe, screw wrench, crow bar, portable cistern, two dog tails, two balls of strips of sheepskin, two balls of small cord, instruments for opening the fire plugs, and keys for turning the stop cocks of the water mains."

The weight of the whole, with the men, is not less than from 27 to 30 cwt., a load which, in the excitement of the ride, is carried by a couple of horses at the gallop.

The hands to work the pumps are always forthcoming on the spot at any hour of the night, not alone for goodwill, as every man (and there have been as many as five hundred employed at a time) receives one shilling for the first hour and sixpence for every succeeding one, together with refreshments. In France, the law empowers the firemen to seize upon the bystanders, and compel them to givh their services without fee or reward. An Englishman at Bordeaux, while looking on, some few years since, was forced in spite of his remonstrances, to roll wine casks for seven hours out of the vicinity of a conflagration. We need not say which plan answers best.

A Frenchman runs away as soon as the *sapeurs pompiers* make their appearance upon the scene, to avoid being impressed. Still, such is the excitement that there are some gentlemen with us who pursue the occupation of firemen as amateurs; providing themselves with the regulation dress of dark green turned up with red, and with the accoutrements of the Brigade, and working, under the orders of Mr. Braidwood, as energetically as if they were earning their daily bread.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EXTRACTS.

In a work published in London, called 'American Liberty and Government,' by a Mr. Ryle, it is stated that 'America is the ally of Russia,' and that 'in New York, *the principal hotel is dedicated to the Russian Saint, Nicholas!*'

Scene in the Cars.

Nervous Old Lady.—Dear me, what makes the cars stop here? Is there anything the matter?

Smart Young Man.—Yes marm; a chaw of tobacco is lying right before the locomotive. As soon as it is removed, we will be under way again.

Scene closes, the old lady giving an extra tie to her bonnet string, and an inquiring look at a small leather satchel with a cloth handle.

'Why don't you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally?' asked a country deacon of the new minister.

'Why, do you understand those languages?

'No, but we pay for the best, and we ought to have it.'

A PARODY.—A little theiving is a dangerous part, but theiving largely is a noble art. 'Tis vile to rob a hen-roost of a hen; but Schuylerising makes us *gentlemen*.

The Sisters: A Parson's Story.

A Narrative of Facts.

I.

She was gasping when I came in. Her sickness had been sudden and severe, and before we were prepared for the terrible event, we knew that death was at the door.

The house in which Mrs Bell had lived for twenty years, and was now dying, was an old fashioned mansion on the hill overlooking the village and the bay, and a wide expanse of meadow that stretched away to the water's edge. On the side towards the sea was a long piazza, a favorite resort of the family in summer, when the weather was pleasant. I was walking on it, and now and then looking off upon the world below, but with my thoughts more upon the scenes that were passing within.

I had been sent for, a few hours before, and to my consternation and grief had found Mrs. Bell already given up by her physicians, and her life rapidly rushing to its close. Her disease was inflamatory. Its progress had defied all human skill, and two days had brought her to this! It was hard to believe it, but why should I be so distressed with the result, when others were suffering anguish which even my sympathies could not reach to relieve? Exhausted with my vain but earnest efforts to soothe the heart-rending grief of those who clung to the dying, I had left the chamber.

Mrs. Bell was a member of my church. Mr Bell was not. He was reputed to be a man of means, and was known to be living easily, doing but little business, and apparently caring for nothing in the future. No one suspected that this indifference had resulted in the gradual wasting away of the property he had inherited; mortgages covering all the landed estates he was known to possess, till even the homestead was in danger.

But the pride of my parish was in this family. Two daughters, with only the difference of a year in their ages, and now just coming up into womanhood, were the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Bell. Sarah was the oldest, and her blue eyes and yellow hair were like her mother's, and the younger, Mary, had inherited from her father a radiant black eye, and locks of the raven hue. They were sisters in heart, soul, and mind, though a stranger would not have taken them to be the children of the same mother. Such love as bound them was wonderful to me, who, as the pastor of the family, was often there, and knew them well. I had watched its growth for ten years, and frequently had remarked that it exceeded in tenderness and devotion any thing of the kind that had ever fallen under my notice. Mrs. Bell had a thousand fold more opportunities of putting it to the test, and of seeing it tried in the daily and hourly intercourse of the family, and she had told me that she had never known a moment of failure in the season of childhood and of youth, when the temper is often tried, and children are called on to make sacrifices for one another in little things, far greater tests of love than the struggles of after-life.—She had observed, and had mentioned to me, a mysterious sympathy between them even from very early years. Their minds were turned at one and the same moment towards the same subject, and when there appeared to be nothing suggestive of the train of thought engaging them both. A secret thread seemed to connect their souls, so that what was passing in one's mind was often at work in the other's. Instead of provoking dissension, as such a coincidence would naturally produce, it was rather a bond of union, leading them to love the same pleasures, and to study and labor to promote each other's joys.—This was the more remarkable as their natural temperaments were unlike. The eldest was sanguine and cheerful, a sunbeam always shining in the house, glad and making glad—the brightest, happiest, gleefulest girl in my parish. Mary was sedate. Like her father, she was not inclined to action. Even in her childhood a tinge of melancholly gave a coloring to her life. She was fond of reading and retirement. When alone, her thoughts were her own. Her love for Sarah, and her filial love, made her faithful as a sister and a child; but there was a trait of character in which her sister, with all their sympathy, did not share. It was requisite, this contrast, to make them two. There was individuality, notwithstanding the kin-tie of spirit binding them as one, in a deep, earnest, true hearted love that knew no break or change. But I am dwelling on these features of the children while the mother is dying. I was walking up and down the piazza, thinking of the awful work death was making in this house; of the wondrous love that bound mother and daughters, now to be barried in the way of this fell destroyer, half wishing I had the power to stay his arm, and drive him out of the paradise he was about to blast with his breath, when a servant summoned me to the chamber.

She was gasping as I entered. The fever raging in her veins had suffused her cheeks with crimson; the rich hair, which, according to the custom of the times—for this was many, many years ago—she had worn in a mass sustained by a comb on the back of her head, now hung in great ringlets on her shoulders, and the eye, sparkling with the last light of life, was fixed on her daughters kneeling at the bed-side, giving vent to their bitter grief in floods of tears, and sobs they strove in vain to suppress.

Yet she knew me. She raised her hand as I came in, and said to me as I approached, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' Before I could find words, she added: 'My children—the poor girls—be kind to them—be a friend to my dear husband.' It was her last effort. While I had been out of the room she had taken leave of those dearest in life, and now breathing away her spirit calmly, for she was not afraid to die, peacefully, for the pains of death were past.

It was all over. The stricken daughters were borne from the room by kind friends. The husband, betraying less emotion than we thought he would show in the midst of such a scene, retired, and I was for a moment alone with the dead.—Wonderous the change that an instant had wrought! Out on an unknown sea the soul had drifted, and left this wreck upon the shore—a dissolving hulk—a heap of clay that would soon be loathsome to those who an hour ago were hanging over it with intensest love, covering it with kisses, and folding it in their arms. They call this awful work by the name of death! But this is not the last of Mrs. Bell, the lovely, living Mrs. Bell. She is not dead. This is not the wife, the mother, the friend. She is not here—And as she is not here, we can do nothing more for her.

A few days afterward we laid her in the grave She was a great favorite among our people, and they were all present at her burial. The grief of the daughters was for the present inconsolable; it was kindness to let them weep freely, and have their own way in the first gush of their great sorrow. Perhaps time would do something for them. Religion would shed a soothing influence over their crushed and bleeding hearts, but now it was better to let the streams of affection flow along in these gushing tears, for there is a medicine in weeping that is the first great remedy of grief.

II.

Mr. Bell died in less than a year. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, while sitting on the piazza after dinner, and died without a word.

The daughters were not at home, but were sent for in all haste, and arrived just as I did, being called again to the house where so recently I had seen the fairest and fondest of mothers expire. The body of Mr. Bell, dressed as he died, was lying on the same bed which I had last seen, when the corpse of his wife was there. It seemed but the day before. Not a change had been made. The same bible lay on the same stand, near the bed, and I had heard that he read it oftener since the death of his wife. The same bureau with drawers and covered with a white cloth, a few choice books standing on it, was on the other side of the room, and a large easy-chair stuffed and clothed with dimity, and a few simple but very convenient articles completed the furniture of the apartment. But instead of the pale form of my gentle friend, Mrs. Bell, lovely even in death, there was lying on that white counterpane the large and now blackened corpse of her husband. The physician, who had been early on the ground, had found him dead. The case was a plain one. Indeed he had often been warned of such an event, but his habitual fondness of putting things off, had led him to neglect all means of improving or preserving his health, and he had been cut down in he midst of his days.

But the daughters They are orphans now. They clung to me as to the friend on whom they might lean, and who would not forget the dying request of their sainted mother. They had loved their father with all the earnestness of their nature, and all the more since the death of their mother had made him dependent on them for a thousand nameless acts and arts of kindness which he had ever received from his faithful wife. And the loneliness that now lay before them was so appalling that they feared to look into the future. They had no brother, no relative to whom they might turn. It was not strange that such thoughts pressed on them, even at the side of their dead father, and that in the midst of their anguish under this sudden and overwhelming blow, they should every now and then cry out, "What shall we do!" And who could answer the question!

It was a sad and fearful inquiry while as yet we believed that Mr. Bell had left behind him a large and handsome property, it was more distressing still, when a few weeks after his death it was discovered that he was hopelessly involved in debt, and after the claims of his creditors were but partially satisfied, it would leave nothing, not a cent, not the homestead, not the house, not even the furniture to his daughters. He was a bankrupt, and had been for a long time past, but he had no energy to meet the calamity, and death came on him just as his affairs were reaching a crisis that put further concealment of the state of his affairs out of the question. Perhaps the coming disclosure hastened the blow that killed him. But the facts could no longer be hid even from those whom they must crush. Poor girls! In every sense that makes that word *poor* a term of pity, these girls were now poor indeed. Had it been possible for me in my circumstances to have assumed the burden, I would gladly have taken them to my own home, and made them sharers with my children in the weal or woe in store for us all. This I could not in justice do. But something must be done, and that with no delay. The estate was administered upon in a few weeks, and as there were no funds to meet the debts, the law took its course, and the orphans were homeless

Their education had been domestic. Mrs. Bell had been their teacher. They were well read girls, but not fitted to teach others. So that door was not open to them. Sarah particularly, with a fine imagination and a decidedly poetical turn of mind, was familiar with the literature of her own language, which she was accustomed to read with her mother. Many of her letters are now in my possession, and they are clothed in language at once graceful and rich, and some of them are beautiful in style and thought. Mary had less taste for reading, yet she thought more and felt deeper than her sister. In the retirement of that home circle the mother and daughters, with an industry more common perhaps in those days than it is in the present, had made needle-work their chief employment, and it was natural that the girls should turn to that in which they were the most expert, as the means on which they must rely for their main support, now that they were thrown upon their own resources, or upon the charity of the world. They had too much self-reliance and too much confidence in God, to trust themselves to the kindness of friends who in the impulse of sudden sympathy, might offer to do for them what would soon prove to be a task and a burden. No; they would meet the emergency with energy of faith and hope, knowing that God helps those who help themselves. They gave themselves scant time for mourning. They left the home of their infancy and childhood—the third great sorrow of their lives. But now that father and mother were both gone, even the honeysuckle that climbed up the piazza, and the beds of flowers they had planted and tended with their own hands, and the fruit that hung in rich abundance in the garden, lost half their value—they served rather to remind them of days when in happy youth they had enjoyed them all with the parents they had lost, and it was almost a relief to turn their backs upon the home they had loved and seek a humble lodging in the village.

III.

For they are sewing-girls now. It was nothing that they were young and pretty and well-bred. They must have food and raiment and shelter, and they could earn all by the labor of their hands They were not the girls to shrink from the contest with pride and custom, and the thousand and one mortifications to which this new and trying life would lead. Sarah led and Mary followed. They had no words about it. Sarah proposed it, and Mary had been thinking of the same plan. It was the only one before them. And it was not so hopeless as it might be. They had many friends. They would find work, plenty of it, and it would be sweeter to live on the bread of honesty and industry than to ask the charity of any one, or to receive it without asking. It was a noble resolution. They consulted me before coming to a decision, and I could not oppose their scheme, though I had no heart to counsel them to go on with it. The future would be so unlike the past. These sensitive natures—these children as they were to me, who had known them so long as children only—to be exposed to the rough-and-tumble of the life of orphans, was bad enough under almost any aspect of the case. But to be harassed by the daily vexations, and wearied by the daily toils of the life of a *seamstress*, was more than I could think of without tears; and I admired the fortitude with which they addressed themselves to the work they had assumed.

Mrs. Benson was a friend indeed. She was of one of the most influential families in my flock, and had been the bosom friend of Mrs. Bell while she was yet with us. Mrs. Benson offered the girls a home, and when they declined her generous proposal, she insisted on their looking to her as to a mother in the future, whatever might be the issue of the untried experiment they were about to make. We shall, however, overrate the heroism of the girls if we measure it by the sacrifice of feeling which such a mode of life would require at the present time. In our rural village of a thousand inhabitants, the girls would not be the less esteemed by any of the better sort of people for their new employment. On the contrary, the door of every house would be open to them, and every voice would be one of kindness to greet them when they came.

'I shall die, I know I shall,' said Mary, as they were alone in the snug parlor of the old homestead for the last time. 'I feel it here,'—as she laid her hand on her side, and pressed her beating heart. 'I can never leave it, and feel that it is to be no home of ours again.'

'But, Mary dear,' said her more hopeful sister, 'we could not be at home if we staid here.' It is all gloomy now, and what there is to love will be as much ours hereafter as it ever was. These walks will be here, and these trees and flowers, and we will often come and look on them; for whoever lives here will never deny us the privilege. And we are to do for ourselves now. It is too soon to be discouraged. God will help us, and that right early.'

'Yes, Sister Sarah, I know all that, and more, but I am afraid. It is dreadful, this going out into the world alone. It looks so dark. My head aches when I think of it. A great black cloud seems to be hanging over us; and sometimes I think I am growing blind, every thing is so dark before me—tell me now, truly, have you had no such fears?'

'But I will not give them room in my thoughts for a moment. They do come to me, as to you, and sometimes they frighten me, but I drive them away, and look to God for strength. Fearful thoughts never come from him. He is our father now, more than ever, and has promised that he will never leave nor forsake us.'

Mary was silenced, but not satisfied. Sarah could thus reason her into resignation, but it was still very dark and trying; and, to her desponding nature, there was something in store for them more terrible than they had yet experienced. The presentiment was dim and might be idle, but it was deep-seated and absorbing. She said it was in her heart, but it was in her brain. She often pressed her hand hard on her forehead, and then thrust her head into Sarah's bosom, not weeping, but asking her sister to hide her from the terrible fate that gathered about her, and threatened to blast them both in the morning of their grief.

IV.

'What will George say?' had often been a question on Sarah's mind when coming to this decision that she must be a seamstress. George had never told her that he loved her, but he had been kind and attentive, and a thousand nameless acts had given her the assurance that he was more to her than a friend. She was not insensible Sarah would have loved him had he sought her love. Happily for her own peace, he had made no advances, and when he had learned that she and her sister were not only orphans but poor, he discovered that he had no particular regard for either of them, and with no words, left them to their fate. Perhaps this blow to Sarah's hopes, for she had hopes, was necessary to complete the misery of her portion. A noble, faithful friend to stand by her in such an hour, would have been like life to the dead. There was no such stay for her now. And the two sisters, finding that few friends are born for adversity, prepared to go forth hand-in-hand, and trusting only in God, to do what they could for themselves.

Mrs. Benson was always ready for them with plenty of work, when they had nothing to do elsewhere. She made it for them, not that she had need of their aid, and so cheated them into the belief that they were indispensable for her comfort, while she was only ministering to theirs.

V.

Mrs. Flint was the housekeeper of Mrs. Benson. She had now held the situation for many years, never gaining the confidence of the lady whose domestic affairs she had superintended with so much zeal and discretion as to render herself indispensable to the house But she was very far from securing the affections of any of its inmates. A married daughter of hers in the village was even less a favorite than she, in the family of Mrs. Benson. Perhaps the evident partiality which Mrs. Benson had exhibited for the young ladies, who were now her *protégés*, and her failure to interest Mrs. Benson in her daughter, may have been the occasion of a feeling of enmity which she had cherished toward these girls ever since they had become the occasional members of the family. Yet it is needless to speculate upon the causes which led to the indulgence of such feelings. A bad heart affords the only explanation of the phenomenon; for such it certainly appears to any one who came to the knowledge of the fact that a woman could cherish in heart a desire to injure two unprotected orphans, whose helpless situation and exceeding innocence of character won for them the universal love and confidence of the community. Without stopping, therefore, to speculate upon the cause of her enmity, it is enough to say that she conceived and carried into execution a plan for the destruction of their character. She accused them to Mrs. Benson of having purloined many articles of clothing; and when the declaration was made, and was received by Mrs. Benson with incredulous exclamations of incredulity, she demanded that the basket which they had brought with them should be searched, and expressed her willingness to abide by the result of the examination. She declared that she had seen one of them coming from the wardrobe in the morning, and under circumstances that left no doubt upon her own mind that she had been there for no proper purpose.

More for the sake of convincing her housekeeper of the innocence of those whom she had so recklessly accused than with any idea of making a discovery that should even awaken suspicion in her own mind, Mrs. Benson consented to the search; and while the girls were engaged upon their work below, Mrs. Benson and the housekeeper proceeded to the apartment which had been occupied by the girls, where Mrs. Flint immediately produced from the bottom of the basket the articles, of no great value, to be sure, but enough to fix upon them the guilt which Mrs. Flint had already imputed to them. Still Mrs. Benson was not satisfied. The confidence of years was not to be dashed, even by such a disclosure as this. But what could she say? Mrs. Flint, with vehemence, insisted upon calling up the girls, setting before them the evidence of their shame, and compelling them, with the proof before their own eyes, to confess their guilt.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FROM ABROAD.

CINCINNATI.—The apparatus of the Fire Department of Cincinnati consists of 20 engines, including 3 'steamers,' and 34 hose carriages, manned by 496 members, *paid* for their services There is in the possession of the Department, 2,853 feet of hose The names of the companies are as follows: 'Washington 1,' 'Relief 2,' 'Independence 3,' 'Jefferson 5,' 'Eastern 6,' 'Northern 7,' 'Marion 8,' 'Union 9,' 'Deluge 10,' 'Eagle 11,' Mohawk 12,' 'Brighton;' 'Wayne Hose Co. No. 1,' 'Phœnix Hook and Ladder Co. No 1.'

In the year ending April 1st, 1855, there had been 681 fires attended by the Department, at which there were 20,438 members present, and 1508 absent. During the year there had been four deaths in the Department. The expenses for the year had been $30,576 17. For the steam engine 'Citizens' Gift,' $12,900 had been paid by the citizens

In the Chief Engineer's Report, from which the above extracts is made, is also a statement which sets forth, that during the past year, since the Department has been paid, the difference in the losses by fire, over the preceeding year, amounts to $488,090.

If that portion of the report is intended as a compliment to the "paid system," we think it is one "over the left." In our opinion, is either goes to show that there has been fewer fires, from the fact that the people are more careful, or that the men previously composing the Department, were nothing more nor less than a body of incendiaries, which, as far as we are able to judge, does not speak very well for the moral character of the people of "Porkopolis."

The officers of the Cincinnati Department are—Miles Greenwood, Chief Engineer; Ferguson Clements and John Doran. Assistants; and Lewis Guelich, Clerk. The men composing the Department are very nearly all laboring men and mechanics.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Firemen of Philadelphia are to have a grand parade on the 3d of September next.

There were twenty-six fires in the United States during May, in which the loss exceeded $1,146,000—similar loss since the year began, $6,318,000.

PROGRESS OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP — The first lodge of this order was organized in 1806, and its grand lodge formally chartered by the order of Great Britain, A. D 1826. In 1838, there were 114 lodges, and 8,175 contributing members. The revenue was $46,764; relief granted, $4,505. In 1854, there were 3,127 lodges, and 199,197 contributing members; relief granted, $498,526. The heaviest demand made upon the society for relief was in 1852, amounting to $614,721.

☞When a young horse is going through the waltzing process, can it be said with propriety that the animal is a 'Colt revolver?'

The Fireman's Journal.

MARCUS D. BORUCK, ... Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1855.

The Fire Bonds.

In another column will be found the able opinion of Judge Hager, on the legality of the attachments levied on the Fire Bond Fund, in which he decides they are not legal and orders them to be discharged. Judge Hager has taken the same view of the matter, as that expressed on several occasions in this *Journal*; that the Fire Bond Fund, had been appropriated for a certain purpose, and appropriated before it was collected, and therefore became a special deposit and the property of those for whom it was ordained, and in consequence not susceptible of an attachment.

We congratulate the Department on the result—an act of justice rendered by a just officer. The Department is under no obligations to those who levied the attachments on the Fire Bond Fund, for the course which the affair has taken, although, that impression will doubtless be endeavored to be made.

If there are any obligations due in the premises, the members of the Board of Delegates, who caused a special meeting of the Board to be called on the 19th May last, to take the matter in hand, are alone entitled to them. Through their persevering efforts, the whole has been accomplished. Those gentlemen are Florence Mahoney, J. B. Moore, George. H. Hossefross, and R. H. Sinton; the committee appointed by the Board of Delegates to investigate the affair consisted of Mr. Mahony, Mr. Moore, Mr. Cummings, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Vreeland.

The Department owes much to Mr. S. A. Sharp, an intelligent and talented lawyer of this city, who voluntarily gave his attention to a proper conduct of the case. If in the discharge of our duty as a public journalist we have done anything to enhance the cause in which all took so deep an interest the mere fact of the just rights of the Firemen being awarded to them is to our mind a sufficient recompense.

A New Project.

In our last issue we alluded to the contemplated ersction in this city of a magnificent building, something similar to the Crystal Palaces in New York and elsewhere. We are this week enabled to give our readers some further and more interesting information on the subject. The location of the edifice we are at present not at liberty to mention. It is to be built under the supervision of a stock company, composed of French and American capitalists. It is to be two hundred and seventy-five feet in depth by one hundred and five in width, and three stories in height. The first story will be twelve feet, the second eight feet and a half, and the third story eleven feet in height. A passage or arcade is to run through the centre of the building, its entire length, covered by a dome of glass forty-eight feet in height above the roof, serving as a protection in all weathers. The lower story is designed for restaurants, coffee saloons, stores, etc., to which there will be two entrances, one from the street, and one from the arcade. There are to be altogether fifty large and handsome stores, elegantly decorated and fitted up. There are also to be twenty-five habitations, entirely separate and distinct from each other, consisting of a kitchen, two sleeping rooms and a saloon. Besides these, there are to be one hundred and fifty rooms, each thirteen by fifteen feet, fronting an the arcade and also on the street. Around all the rooms a gallery, eight feet wide, is built, which affords a fine promenade. The second and third stories are devoted to the rooms just mentioned, except in one portion, where is situated what is called the "Panorama Room." This room is intended for ladies and gentlemen who, becoming fatigued in roaming through the building, will find a place to rest, and at the same time enjoy a panoramic view of the city and its environs. The width of the wings on either side of the arcade will be forty-one feet each, and the entrance twenty-three feet. There is a main entrance, and directly on either side of it entrances to galleries, to the rear of the restaurants and coffee saloons, of sufficient width to allow parties to sit and take their meals, and have a view of everything that is going on at the same time. The front of the building is to be in the Corinthian order; the arch in the centre supported by four columns of Benicia freestone, each 28 feet in height, surmounted by splendidly carved caps. In the recess of the arch is a bas relief, representing the State of California and her resources, and over the same the words "Omnia Omnibus"—everything for everybody. At the extreme end of each wing are two pilasters of Benicia freestone, each twenty-eight feet in height. The building is to be composed of brick, iron, and stone. The floors and ceilings of every room are to be of iron, plastered over, with a new material for the purpose, imported from France. It will thus be rendered entirely fire-proof. The front of the building above the lower story (which is to be of stone) will be of brick, covered with mastic, and the windows and recesses highly ornamented. The passage way or arcade is to be laid with marble tiles, imported expressly for the purpose. In the building there is to be a market, fifty feet in width by seventy in length, and forty feet high, to reach which it will not be necessary to leave the building, or even the different floors; galleries run all around it, eight feet wide, leading from the various rooms, and the stalls are to occupy places twelve feet in width. It is to be finely ventilated and handsomely fitted up. There is also to be a Theatre situated in the building—the entrance from the street. It is to be fifty feet in width and seventy-two in depth, will have two tiers, a dress circle and parquette, and will accommodate about fifteen hundred persons. The interior is to be gorgeously decorated and arranged, and from the description given, will be of surpassing splendor. The interior of the building is to be in the *Renaissance* order of architecture, much in vogue in the the time of Louis XIV. and XV.

There are similar buildings in Paris to the one we have given but an imperfect description of, but architects and artists from France say hat although several have been built of great beauty since Louis Napoleon's elevation, yet none will exceed that to be built in this city. The building is to be commenced early in August, and will be completed in about eight months thereafter. It will cover thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-five superficial feet of ground, and will cost about $450,000. and when finisbed will be one of the wonders of the age. The architect of the structure is Mr. Portois, a French gentleman of great talents and ability.

The powers of Vigilant Engine 9, were tested on Monday last, by the members of the Company, at the corner of Broadway and Stockton street. Taking suction through twelve feet of hose, she played a distance of 62 feet, 2½ inch open butt 50 feet of hose. This was down hill. The Engine was then shifted, and the hose led up Stockton street, where under the same circumstances she threw a better stream; 66 feet 8 inches; and upon a third trial, 65 feet 4 inches. Out of one hundred feet of hose, 1 inch nozzle, she threw a distance of 138 feet, She then played two streams, each through one hundred feet of hose, out of an inch and an eigth nozzle, 141 feet, and out of an inch nozzle, 135 feet. The last trial was through 100 feet of hose, inch and a half nozzle, playing 119 feet. We consider the trial eminently successful, but as is usual the measurement is looked upon doubtingly, and hints thrown out that the water which was passed upon the occasion alluded to was rather on the gutta percha order. All we can say in regard to the matter is, that, the measurement was perfectly just and proper, and not an inch was given the "Vigilant" that did not belong to her. Beleiving that the Engine is capable of performing the same feat over again, we would recommend to Capt. Short the "clinching," which a repetition would give, in some locality, where the unbelievers could assemble and see for themselves.

The Board of Aldermen of the last Council passed an ordinance appropriating $1,200 to improve the belfry on the City Hall. In the Board of Assistants the measure was defeated. The matter is one of immense importance to the city, and ih that view is deserving of the earliest consideration of the present municipal authorities. The cupola in which the bell ringers remain on the watch for fires, is entirely unsuited for the purpose. The windows are very small, and between each of them are wooden piers, larger than the windows, rendering it impossible for the watchman to discover the fire promptly. There is no railing on the outside, so as to permit the bell ringers to walk during the night, and have an unobstructed view of the city. The bell is in bad repair, and the supports upon which it rests entirely too weak for the heavy shocks which the ringing of the bell engenders. The striking apparatus is not of the proper kind; the bell should be placed in the lower part of the cupola, with Carson's patent striking apparatus attached, by which means the alarm could be sounded by the bell ringers without leaving the lookout. The whole arrangement is entirely unfitted for the purposes for which it is intended, as every fireman is well aware. The Fire and Water Committee would find a visit to the belfry in the City Hall by no means unprofitable.

The case of Mr. Brennan, arrested at the charge of Mr. Rothschild for setting fire to the buildings destroyed on Sacramento street, on the morning of the 1st July, was dismissed, when brought before Recorder Van Ness, on the testimony of the prosecution. The mere idea of a man setting fire to premises where he had a large amount of property, taken in connection with the difficulties existing between the accuser and the accused, did not admit of a moment's consideration. Mr. Brennan was not in the vicinity of the buildings dastroyed for several hours previous to the alarm being struck. Mr. Brennan has for a long time been an active member of the Fire Department, has borne an irreproachable character, and is well thought of among his friends. The fact of a charge of so heinous a nature being brought against him on mere suspicion, or from personal animosity, is outrageous. We understand that Mr. Brennan has brought suit against Mr. Rothschild for damages, on the trial of which the causes which actuated the latter in making the charge will be made known.

Under the new Ordinance all descriptions of buildings except brick or stone are prohibited from being erected within the fire limits. Parties building of iron or zinc will be liable to a fine as though they were frame buildings. Any information upon the subject, may be obtained at the Chief Engineers office third floor City Hall, or at the room of the Board of Delegates on the same floor.

Young America Engine Company, No. 6, was admitted into the Fire Department of Sacramento on the evening of the 9th. The officers are Robert Robinson, Foreman; E Kimball, 1st Assistant; S. Marshall, 2d Assistant; Anson Perry, Secretary; E. White, Treasurer; James Scott, Master; L. Nye and D. C. Clapp, Delegates The Department at Sacramento now consists of six Engine Companies, two Hook and Ladder, and one Hose Company.

A very handsome building is shortly to be erected on Powell street, near the North Beach, for the purposes of a Catholic School for girls, to be under the supervision of the "Society of the Nuus of the Presentation Convent." The building is to be 78 feet front by 50 in depth, and one story in height—the school room being 17 feet in the clear. It is to be divided into two apartments, one for small children, and the other for those of advanced years. The building is to be of brick, covered with mastic, and will cost about $18,000. Messrs. Craine & England are the architects.

The first bell rung in this city to call the Vigilance Committee together, was that of California Engine Company, 4, and which now is suspended in their belfry. At the time spoken of, it lay upon the ground preparatory to being elevated, when the summons for a meeting of the citizens was announced. The clapper not being arranged, the bell was struck repeatedly by Mr. Geo. Oakes, a member of the company, since deceased, and its taps were the first in the annals of the Vigilance Committee.

Jerry Sullivan, with his usual promptitude, has sent us an agreeable assortment of paper books, etc., from the Atlantic States, for which we make our bow.

The steamship Uncle Sam, of the Nicaragua, line, leaves on Monday morning next for San Juan, with passengers and treasure for the States. She is in fine trim, and will make one of her usual quick trips.

By a private letter dated June 14th, from Payta, Peru, where the U. S. Ship Independence, has been stationed for some time past, we learn that on June 3d, Lieut. John Moony threw himself overboard from the ship, at sea, in a fit of insanity and was lost, although every exertion was made to save him. Our correspondent states that the whole squadron is very short of officers, so much so, that in the event of war, all might be deemed unseaworthy until reinforced by a detachment from Washington. On the ninth June, the steamer from Callao arrived bringing dispatches to Mr. Clay, U. S. Minister at Lima, requiring the immediate presence of the 'Independence.' It appeared that about three months ago, the ship John Cummings, was at the Chincha Islands, loading with guano.

On Good Friday morning, the mates, as usual, went forward to call the men to their work, but they refused, with insolence. Capt. Adams, master of the ship, went down into the forecastle among the men, but the latter slammed the doors to, took his pistols away, threw him down and stamped on him. He succeeded, however, in getting away from them, when the crew, headed by the boatswain, got into a boat alongside, and shoved off. The Captain procured the only weapon he had, a shot-gun, ordered them to return, or he would fire. They kept on, and he shot the boatswain dead. The other captains, American and English, came to the aid of Captain Adams, caught the men, and helped him to get into port. The Peruvian Government declares its intention to interfere; but the transaction was entirely under American colors. The "Independence" had been ordered to Lima.

The P. M. S. S. Co. steamer John L. Stephens, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing 500 passengers, 200 being ladies and children. The news is somewhat interesting.

John P. Hale and James Bell were elected U. S. Senators from New Hampshire, on the 13th June.

Col. Kinney, in company with eighteen others, left New York, on the 6th June, for Central America, in the schooner "Emma."

Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, was recalled by the President, on the 19th ult.

Mass meetings of the Know Nothing party had been held in Philadelphia and New York. At a meeting of the National Council, at the former place, all the principles of the Order were openly avowed. E. B Bartlett, of Kentucky, was elected President. C. M. Deshler, of New Jersey, and James M. Stephens, of Maryland, Secretaries.

Some two hundred Know Nothing office-holders were to be guillotined. General Wilson, of the Land Commissioner's Office, Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor, are the most prominent.

A Twenty-Mile Race took place on the "Union Course," L. I., on the 11th June, between the horses "Trustee" and "Ajax," for $1,000, which was won by "Trustee."

Wise's majority in Virginia will be less than 9,000.

A fire brake out in a fire-work establishment, No. 10 Maiden Lane, New York, at which $50,000 worth of property was destroyed. and a Mr. Jeanneret burnt to death.

The steamship St. Louis, from Havre, had arrived at New York, with European advices to 6th June—four days later. By this arrival we have the important intelligence announced to both houses of the British Parliment, by Ministers, that the Vienna Conference re-assembled on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and was almost immediately dissolved, leaving the war destinies of the contending Powers to be arbitrated by the sword alone. At this meeting the Austrian Minister offered a new proposition—the nature of which is not explained—to the Russian representatives. This document he wished to transmit to St. Petersburgh, but the Ambassadors of France and England not being commissioned to accede to such a course, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. The allied successes in the sea of Azoff are confirmed and additional advantages gained by them reported. The Russians had abandoned Soujak Kaleu, after burning the principal buildings and leaving behind them sixty guns and six mortars, which they had rendered unserviceable. The allied squadron had appeared at Genitchi, and having landed a body of seamen and marines, drove the Russians from that place, destroying all their food depots and vessels of war. Thus the Russians lost in four days an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers, and 240 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea, with six millions of rations destined for the garrison in Sebastopol. There is nothing new from the Crimea, but all the allied generals had held a council of war, at which it is said an immense and most important movement was decided on. The French miners were making decided advances on the works.

Spain was more quiet, but the insurrection had been of a serious nature. The Duke de Montepensier had taken a political position which caused uneasiness.

Clipper ship "Witchcraft," 125 days from New York, arrived last evening.

A stabbing affray occurred yesterday afternoon, on Davis street, in front of Hillman's Temperance House, between a party of sailors, one of whom was badly injured. The stabber was arrested, and is in the Station House.

It was rumored last night that Messrs. Colt and Newell, formerly Adams & Co.'s agents at Stockton, have made affidavits something similar to those of Page, Bacon & Co., and that Messrs. Wood and Cohen will probably be arrested at their complaint.

The constitutionality of the Sunday law is to be investigated to-day before Recorder Van Ness, when the case of the theatrical managers will come up.

Messrs. I. C. Woods and A. A. Cohen were arrested, yesterday, by the Sheriff, upon the charge of defrauding Page, Bacon & Co. out of $400,000, by selling them inferior gold dust. Their bonds were fixed at $420,000, which they gave, and were set at liberty, ten gentlemen of this city being their bondsmen. The matter will be examined to-day, and, from all accounts, will be dismissed.

The "Yuba Engine Company of Marysville," on their return home, passed a series of resolutions, complimentary to the Department here, for their reception. They particularize, however, "Pennsylvania 12," and most justly so, for the members of that Company, upon the occasion of the visit of the Yubas, in their courtesies and attentions, proved themselves to be true firemen and gentlemen, and the Yubas appreciated their kindness.

We regret to hear that Mr. William Clark, one of the Assistant Engineers of the Stockton Fire Department, while on a visit to this city last week made a hair-breadth escape, from falling into a dark hole in one of the streets of our city. As it was, his head was injured, causing a painful swelling. He is now, however, recovered from the effects of his hurt.

The regular meeting of the Marion Rifles will, for the future, be held on Thursday evenings of each week.

As many members of the Board of Delegates, asked the privilege of the Board to explain their votes upon the admission of the Seventh Ward company, we give the gentlemen the benefit of their explanations by publishing them:—

Mr. Boruck, the delegate from California 4, stated that he had voted for the company at a previous meeting, but that he had been informed since then, that the company applying was not the one wanted in the Seventh Ward. That his company had passed a resolution instructing the delegates to vote against the admission of any other company into the Department, until the $200,000 was distributed. That California 4, had an engine house to build, the expense of which, could not be met with the amount appropriated and at the same time, a larger sum of money was lying in the Treasury, arising from the sale of the Fire Bonds, which was unappropriated, but which as he had been informed had been reserved for the Seventh Ward Company. In justice to his own company, therefore, he should vote against the admission of the company.

Mr. Farren from No. 4, expressed the same views upon the subject, and took the same course.

Mr. Kent, from Knickerbocker 5, voted for the admission of the Company, for the reason that he believed the Seventh Ward was entitled to it. It was a large ward, and contained a great number of tax-paying citizens, and that a petition signed by the heaviest property holders in the ward was presented, asking the Board to grant their request. He believed that the members applying would make an excellent Company.

Mr. Sinton, of No. 6, was of the opinion that it would be better for the people of the Seventh Ward to procure cisterns, and have them filled with water first, and then talk of engines afterwards. That the Ward might have millions of feet of hose and apparatus to use them, but they would be useless without water. Mr. Sinton was opposed to the admission of the Company, for the reason that the money arising from the Fire Bonds had not yet been distributed—that upwards of $24,000 was still in the treasury, upon which the new Company would draw for a house, lot, apparatus, &c., whereas the old Companies in the Department had barely enough appropriated to build a naked house, without comforts, conveniences, or furniture. He also thought there was a sufficiency of Companies in the Department already, and he should vote against the Company.

Mr. Hossefross, of No. 6, opposed the admission of the Company, for several reasons. There were no cisterns of any consequence in the Seventh Ward, and no water, and, without them, an engine would be powerless. That he believed there was a requisite number of apparatus in the Department for the protection of the city; that three or four engines were situated on the confines of the Seventh Ward, at different points, which could operate quicker than an engine in the Ward The money to build houses had not all been appropriated, and that an amount was kept back, which would give each of the old Companies $1,500 extra. He believed that the intent of the members of the Company was to be admitted merely for electioneering purposes, and that ten of the members could not be found twenty-four hours after the election of Chief. For these reasons he should vote against the admission of the Company.

Mr Moore, of No. 7, was also of the opinion, that the intent was for electioneering purposes; that it had been attempted before to admit a Company, just prior to an election for Chief, solely for that purpose, and he, for one, would frown down any such attempt. That the rolls of not one half of the Companies were full, and if those gentlemen applying were very anxious to do fire-duty, they could join those Companies adjacent to the Seventh Ward. If such a course was allowed to be pursued, that when the time come that he and the President of the Department would be looking for high official position in the Department, there would be thirty or forty companies to contend against. He thought the principle was a bad one, and that the good sense of the members of the Board should prompt them to view the matter in its proper purport, that of electioneering. For that reason particularly, and to give the matter a check, he should vote against the admission of the Company. He would also vote against it, because he believed there was a sufficient number of apparatus in the Department already, and the citizens were already taxed heavy enough for the support of the Department.

Mr. Brown, of No. 8, referred to the 3d section of the Act regulating the Fire Department, in which the city was compelled to furnish the Company applying with house, apparatus, lot, &c., and as the funds arising from the Fire Bonds had not been distributed, and as the amount requisite for the new Company would be taken from that, he should vote against their admission.

Mr. Walsh, of No. 8, said that he could build his house for $6,500, and he did not think, from the nature of the bonds given, that any of the old Companies could receive any further amount than that already appropriated.

Mr. Biden, of No. 10, was strongly of the opinion that the Company should be admitted. The Seventh Ward required it. The people had been, for a long time, applying for a Company, and their prayer was deserving of a hearing. That the argument adduced, that there was no water in the Seventh Ward, was not correct. He had a distinct recollection that two conflagrations had lately taken place in the Seventh Ward, at both of which there was a sufficient supply of water for all practical purposes. That there were also many private cisterns in the Ward, which could be used at any time. He believed that the Fire Department paid for itself every month, and that it was the best insurance office that the people could have. That the Company seeking to be admitted might save $50,000 worth of property in twenty-four hours after they were admitted.

Mr. Shepard of No. 11, advocated the admission of the Company. The people of the Seventh Ward paid a large proportion of the taxes of the city. The members of the Company had applied, in good faith, with no other motive than to do their duty as firemen

Mr Engels, of Hook and Ladder 2, said, that although he had signed the Report, recommendatory of the Company, he should vote against the admission. He thought that, as the members of the Company had run for so long a time as a Volunteer Company, and there was no law now in existence to prevent them, there was no good reason why they should now be admitted. The money from the sale of the Fire Bonds had not all been appropriated, and, until it was, he should vote against the admission of any other Company, and his Company would sustain him in his action.

Mr. Mahoney spoke in favor of the admission of the Company; said that the property holders demanded it. They had advanced liberally for the Department, and the Company which he represented, the "Sansome," had received benefits and assistance from the people of that Ward. He had no electioneering object in view, but only wished that the Seventh Ward, the largest wooden ward in the city, might be prohibited.

By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Delegates, in another column, it will be seen the Company were refused admission.

In copying an article from the Chronicle last week relative to the late fire on Kearny street, an error inadvertently crept in, to the effect that the cistern at the corner of Pine and Kearny streets was not half full of water. This we have been assured was not the fact. That cistern was full up to within a few inches of the top. Capt. Cowan, the contractor for filling the cisterns, we are assured faithfully fulfills his contract, but that in consequence of the bad repair of very nearly all the cisterns in the city, the water is no sooner in than out. Last year it cost the city twelve thousand dollars for water; this year, under the contract system, it will not cost over two thousand five hundred dollars. Immediately after the fire on Kearny street, Captain Cowan set his men to work filling the exhausted cisterns in the neighborhood, it requiring fifteen hundred loads to re-fill them—making an aggregate of about three hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water.

Pacific Express Company have supplied us with papers liberally during the week.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. for full files of interior papers.

District Court Fourth Judical District—Before Judge HAGER.

CHARLES D. CARTER VS. THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A motion is made in this and other actions to discharge the several attachments heretofore issued and levied upon the fund known as the "Fire Bond Fund," in the custody of defendant.

The parties to the several actions have agreed upon a statement of facts, upon which the motion is submitted, and stipulated that "if the Court shall be of opinion that the said fund is not liable to attachment in said suits, then the said several writs of attachment may be discharged as to said fund so far as ordered to be distributed by certain ordinances referred to" in the stipulation.

By the statement of facts it is admitted that defendant is a public corporation duly incorporated and existing under the laws of this State; that the corporate authorities of said city, in pursuance of their powers, on the 24th of August, 1854, duly passed an ordinance "to authorize the issue of City Bonds for the Fire Department," which ordinance, according to the provisions contained in the charter, on September following was submitted to and approved by the people; that upon the bonds money was raised and paid into the Treasury of the city to the account of the fund mentioned; that by subsequent ordinances the money thus raised was ordered to be distributed among the several fire companies of the Fire Department of said city; that on the 5th day of April, 1855, while the fund remained in the city treasury, the several writs of attachments were issued, in said actions, against defendant, and were served upon the Treasurer with notice to him that the fund was attached to answer any judgment that might be recovered in the several actions. The causes of action as set forth in the complaints appear to have no connection with this fund or its distribution.

Is this fund liable to be attached in these suits, is the question presented. Public or municipal corporations, such as towns, counties, cities, etc., are common in every State; they are created by the Government for political purposes, with defined powers subject to the control of the legislature—2 Kent, 275; Angell and Ames on Corporations, 9.

The city of San Francisco is a public corporation; has for its object the government of a portion of the State, and is invested with subordinate legislative powers to be exercised for local purposes connected with the public good. Its officers and powers and the mode of exercising them, are enumerated and specifically pointed out in the act of incorporation The corporation is authorized among other things to pass all necessary laws for the levy and collection of taxes and "for the prevention and extinguishment of fires."—Charter, Art. 3, Sec. 8.

No money can be drawn from the treasury unless it shall have been previously appropriated by ordinance to the purpose for which it is drawn.—Art. 3, Sec 8.

And it is made the duty of the Treasurer to pay out all moneys belonging to the city upon the warrant of the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance, (Art. 3, Sec 8, and Art. 4, Sec. 4,) and monthly to make to the Common Council full statements of the receipts and expenditures.

The fund here in controversy was obtained under the authority of Sec. 4, Art. 3. According to the requirements of this section an ordinance was first passed declaring the specific object for which it was raised; the money is now a portion of the public funds of the corporation in the hands of the Treasurer, its proper disbursing officer, raised for the specific purpose declared, and appropriated before it was collected for purposes (the prevention and extinguishment of fires) over which the legislative powers of the corporation extend.

If the public funds of the corporation can be seized by attachment or garnisheed in the hands of its officers and locked up, or appropriated by the orders or judgments of our Courts, then the corporate powers of the city, at the instance of any person to whom the city is indebted, may at any time be suspended and the objects for which the corporation is created entirely defeated. The large revenues of the city, instead of being paid out by the officers and under ordinances as provided in the charter, would be liable to be disbursed through suits at law which might be instituted in the various Courts of the different counties of the State, and the city without the control of the funds necessary for conducting the government, paying officers, and accomplishing purposes within the range of its powers of legislation, would in fact be left powerless.

I am clearly of the opinion that the particular fund here in controversy is not subject to be attached in these suits, and that the City Treasurer cannot be charged as garnishee in respect to any public funds held by him by virtue of his authority as such officer.

Ministerial, judicial and disbursing officers and municipal corporations have often been subjected to attachment and garnishment, and there are numerous adjudications against their liability to these kinds of process.

As this is a case of importance, in which great public as well as private interests are involved, I refer to the following authorities in support of the conclusions to which I have arrived.

In Missouri, in the case of *Hawthorn vs. City of St Louis* 11*th Missouri Reports*, 59, the plaintiff who was a creditor of the recorder of the city caused the defendant to be summoned as garnishee. The defendant admitted there was a balance due the recorder as part of his salary, but denied that the city was subject to the proceeding. The Court dismissed the garnishment, and the plaintiff took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed. The Court say, "The City of St Louis is a public municipal corporation created for the public benefit, and not subject to the same rules governing private corporations It should not therefore be compelled to stand at the bar of all the courts in the State, and participate in the judicial controversies carried on between debtors and creditors. To appreciate the consequences which would inevitably follow such proceedings, it is only necessary to refer to the large amount of revenue collected and disbursed by the city. If this disbursement is to be made through garnishments which may be instituted in any county of the State, against any creditor of the corporation, it must result most injuriously to the prosperity of the city and the public interest."

In Massachusetts the Supreme Court have held that no person deriving his authority from the law, and obliged to execute it according to the rules of law, can be charged as garnishee, in respect to any money or property held by him in virtue of that authority. See *Chaley vs. Brewer*, 7*th Mass R.* 259, and *Brooks vs. Cook*, 8*th Mass R.* 246. The Supreme Court of Connecticut, in the case of *Stillman vs. Isham*, 11*th Conn. R* 124, which involved the same principle here in question, say, "that public officers who are bound to transact the public business by certain rules and in certain forms, shall not be exposed to the expense, the inconvenience and hazard incident to this process.

"It is apparent that if this process is allowed, it must destroy the simplicity of the mode of accounting.

"Instead of the receipt of the person who is entitled to the money, the officer must produce and verify the process under which it was paid. He must then run the risk of any mistaken opinion as to its legality, or await the slow proceedings of judicial decisions. He may have to meet and decide upon conflicting claims of creditors, as to their priority, and may be called to appear in remote parts of the State, to the injury of the public business, with some expense and great inconvenience to himself.

"These objections exist in the case of all public officers whether they are loan officers, county treasurers, administrators or States Attorneys."

The same Court held in the case of Ward *vs.* County of Hartford, 12th Conn. R. 404, that a county is not liable to the process of attachment.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Buckley *vs.* Eckert et alt, 3d Penn. State R. 368, where money was attached in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of School Directors, held that it could not be attached. Seargent, J., in giving the opinion of the Court, says: "Great public inconvenience would ensue, if money could thus be arrested in the hands of officers, and they be made liable to all the delay, embarrasment and trouble that would ensue from being stopped in the routine of their business, compelled to appear in court, employ counsel and answer interrogatories, as well as take care that the proceedings are regularly carried on, and bail to return duly given. If a precedent of this kind were set, there seems no reason why the State or County Treasurers, or other fiscal officers of the Commonwealth, or of municipial bodies may not be subject to the levying of attachments which has never been attempted or supposed to come within the attachment law."

In Vermont, in the case of Bradley *vs.* Town of Richmond, 9th Vermont R. 121, the defendant was summoned as the trustee of a debtor. Upon objection being made that the process would not lie against a political corporation, it was decided that the process could not be sustained, and the suit was dismissed. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Buchanan *vs.* Alexander, 4th How. U. S. R. 20, where attachments were issued, and money in the hands of a purser of the navy, admitted to be due to the seaman, was garnisheed, settled the same rule with regard to all governmental disbursing officers of the United States.

Let the attachments and garnishments in this, and the other cases, be discharged as to the said fund, known as the "Fire Bond Fund," to the extent authorized by the stipulation.

JOHN S. HAGER,
July, 13th, '55. Judge.

THEATRICAL.

There never has been a greater *sell* in theatrical affairs in this city, than on Wednesday night last at the American. For days previous, immense show bills (printed in Australia) were posted on every corner large enough to hold them, announcing the arrival of the great actor and actress, Mr. Caple and Miss Goddard. The daily papers teemed with extracts from journals where these famous artistes had been filling brilliant engagements, lauding them to the skies as being almost unequalled in their profession; and in the coffee houses were prints representing these stars in many of Shakspeare's most difficult characters. Never was a greater show made, and never was a thronged audience more deceived. The next morning the criticisms in the papers were unanimous in the condemnation of Mr. C. and lady. Mr. Caple is certainly an actor of but very limited abilities. By close application and long study he might by a possibility attain to the rank of a third-rate actor—he can never rise higher. Miss Goddard has more talent—but none to justify her as a star. She would make a passable stock actress. On the second representation of Henry VIII. but few persons were present—and we presume but few will be as long as their engagement lasts. To night the excellent stock company appears, without having the aid of the great stars, and the dramas of "Pauline" and "Victorine," both of intense interest, will call together a much more numerous audience than were present the last two evenings.

A complimentary benefit was given to Mrs. Woodward at the Metropolitan on Wednesday night, and we were pleased to see on that occasion a large audience, who testified, by their presence, their respect and esteem for the worthy beneficiary. On Thursday night, Madame Anna Bishop, acknowledged by all to be the most excellent *cantatrice* in America, opened the theatra for the presentation of a series of new operas, that have been long in preparation under the lady's superintendence, assisted by Mr. Bochsa, one of the most accomplished musical directors of the age. The first performance brought together a very full and fashionable audience, who applauded without limit throughout the opera. To night the second performance will take place, and such a bill is offered as will be sure to please all who attend.

The "Minstrels" continue their attractive performances, and keep their crowded audiences in a continued roar of laughter, from the beginning to the close of the entertainments. New operas and burlesques follow each other in rapid succession, and each successive one seems better than those preceding it. It is worth more than the price of admission to see the inimitable Jerry Bryant in his amusing drolleries. He will be on hand to-night, full of wit and fun.

General Winn we believe to be, in his vocation, one of the most industrious and indefatigable gentlemen we have the fortune to be acquainted with. He is constantly presenting to the public something new and attractive, and will to-night, for the first time, open the Union Saloon as the "Temple of the Muses." He has engaged a company that will hereafter be known as "Winn's Lone Star Serenaders," composed of the well-known musicians and delineators of negro character, Messrs. Stanley, Lent, Taylor, Barker, Sandford, and DeFrewer. To-night an excellent programme is offered. An attractive feature introduced by Winn is, that each ticket purchased for the concert entitles the holder to a course of ice cream and cakes. Success, we say, to the enterprising Winn.

There was a rumor last evening that Capt. J. L. Folsom, who is very sick at San Jose, was in a dying state. At a late hour last night nothing had been received by telegraph in relation to it. We trust that the rumor may be unfounded.

Previous to the completion of their labors, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to purchase an engine and hose wherewith to sprinkle the Plaza. As yet, neither have made their appearance, and the grass and shrubs are withering up and dying. Unless some action is taken in regard to the matter, the plaza will not be "on the square," and the days of the corral will return again.

The new engine of the Mutual Company Marysville, was tested on Monday last at Marysville, with the following result: Through 50 feet of hose, 1⅛ inch nozzle, 173 feet. Through 100 feet of hose, ⅞ nozzle, 191 feet. Two streams 100 feet hose each, nozzle ⅞ of an inch and 1 inch, 145 feet. Three streams 100 feet hose each, inch nozzles, 122 feet each, from the goose neck, and one stream 145 feet from the box. Five streams, 50 feet of hose each, two ⅝, two ¾ and one 1⅛ nozzles, 90 feet. Through open butt, 2 3-8 inch, 50 feet hose, 42 feet. This playing, together with that of No. 9 of this city, recorded in another column, is particularly addressed to the editor of the New York *Sunday Mercury*. The Marysville engine was manufactured by Button & Co. of Waterford, New York.

Chief Engineer Colt, Mr. Van Syckle, General Booker, and others of the Stockton Fire Department, are now on a visit to this city.

Mr. Paul Morrill, one of the proprietors of the Sacramento Union, has announced himself as an "independent" candidate for the office of State Printer. Mr. Morrill, if elected, would honestly do his duty toward the State and perform his work faithfully. As our old friend and kind hearted and liberal employer, we wish him every success.

A new trial having been granted Rodman M. Backus, by the Supreme Court, he was yesterday brought before Judge Hager on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and upon motion of his counsel, Col. Kewen and Mr. Love, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, and is now at liberty.

BOARD OF DELEGATES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Delegates was held at their chambers in the City Hall on Wednesday evening, July 11th, at seven and a half o'clock.

President Franklin L. Jones in the chair. Twenty-nine members present.

Mr. Ira Cole was admitted as a delegate from Manhattan Engine Company No. 2, vice John B. Brady, absent.

J. Whalen and J. C. Finnegan were admitted as delegates from Young America Engine Company 13, vice C. Brown, resigned, and C. V. Stuart, recalled.

The minutes of the Regular meeting of June 13, were read, and on motion of Mr. Biden of No. 10, corrected so as to read that "the resolution sustaining the Chief Engineer in his action in the Stewart case, and offered at the last meeting, prevailed." With that correction, the minutes were adopted.

The minutes of the special meeting, June 21, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McCarthy, from the Committee on the admission of the company from the Seventh Ward, presented a written report.

On the motion of Mr. Vreeland the report was laid upon the table for the present.

Mr Hoffman, from the Committee on Parade, reported finally, that the expenses of the Committee were $218, and that $182 remained in the hands of the Chief Engineer, ready to be paid to the Treasurer. Report accepted, and Committee discharged.

Mr Hossefross, from the Committee on Bills of the Department, reported progress, and was granted further time.

Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on a "Fireman's Cemetery," reported progress, asked for further time, which was granted.

Mr. Sinton, from the Committee on "Department Physicians," reported progress, and asked that the Committee be continued. Granted.

Mr. Mahoney, from the Committee on Fire Bonds, reported progress. Further time was granted.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the requirements of the Department, made a lengthy report, and, on motion of the Board, went into Committee of the Whole, to discuss the same. Mr. Mahoney, of Sansome H. & L. 3, in the chair.

After a session of very nearly two hours, the Committee rose and reported. The Report was then put upon its passage in the Board, and was adopted, with but trifling amendments, together with Rules and Regulations for the government of the Bell Ringers, and delegating the power to the Chair of appointing three Standing Committees on Rules, Finances and Judiciary.

Previous to the adoption of the Report, Mr. Walsh introduced a resolution that the dividing line of the Districts be Kearny street, instead of Montgomery street.

Mr. Moore moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed, which was adopted. Ayes 17, nays 8.

Mr. Biden moved that section 8 be amended, so as to read, that a person must be a member of the Department 60 instead of 90 days before being allowed to vote. The motion was lost.

The Committee on the Requirements of the Department were then, on motion, discharged.

Communications from Engine Companies 1, 5, 7 and 8, relative to changes on their Rolls, were read, and ordered on file.

On motion of Mr. Vreeland, the Report relative to the Seventh Ward Company was taken from the table and considered.

Mr. Mahony introduced a resolution that the Board of Delegates recommend to the Common Council the admission to the Department, of the Company applying from the Seventh Ward, and that they be furnished with an engine and a locality.

The resolution being put upon its passage, was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Hobe and McCarthy of No 1, Cole and Van Rensalier of No 2, Kent and Vreeland of No 5, Walsh of No 8, Biden of No 10, Buckley of No 11, Cummings of No 12, Whalen and Finnegan of No 13, Mahoney of Sansome H. and L. 3, and President Jones—14

Noes—Messrs. Rand and Gavitt, of No 3, Boruck and Farren of No 4, Hossefross and Sinton of No 6, Moore and Lane of No. 7, Brown of No 8, Gough of No 9, Shepard of No 11, J. P. Buckley and Gibbs of H & L. Co. 1, Engels of H. & L. Co. 2, Hoffman of H & L Co. 3—15.

Mr. Shepard of No. 11 voted aye, and was allowed to change his vote to no.

Mr. Gough moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Sinton moved that the motion to reconsider be indefinitely postponed, upon which the ayes and noes were demanded, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Rand and Gavitt of No 3, Boruck and Farren of No 4, Hossefross and Sinton of No 6, Moore and Lane of No 7, Brown of No 8, Gough of No 9, Biden of No 10, Buckley and Gibbs of H. & L. 1, Engels of H & L. 2, Hoffman of H. & L 3—15

Noes—Messrs. Hobe and McCarthy of No 1, Cole and Van Rensalier of No 2, Kent and Vreeland of No 5, Walsh of No 8, Shepard and Buckley of No 11, Cummings of No 12. Whalen and Finnegan of No 13, Mahoney of H. & L. 3, and President Jones—14.

So the motion to reconsider was indefinitely postponed.

A motion to reconsider the vote just taken was lost upon a call of the ayes and noes, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Hobe and McCarthy of No 1, Cole and Van Rensalier of No 2, Kent and Vreeland of No 5, Walsh of No 8, Biden of No 10, Shepard and Buckley of No 11, Whalen and Finnegan of No 13, Mahoney of H. & L. 3, and President Jones—14.

Noes—Messrs. Rand and Gavitt of No 3, Boruck and Farren of No 4, Hossefross and Sinton of No 6, Moore and Lane of No 7, Brown of No 8, Gough of No 9, Cummings of No 12, Buckley and Gibbs of H. & L. 1, Engels of H & L. 2 Hoffman of H. & L. 3—15.

So the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Shepard of No. 11 then asked leave to withdraw the papers of the company applying, which was granted.

A communication was received from the Foreman of Pacific 8, asking the Board to direct the Secretary to transfer the names of members of the Department from one company to another without an additional charge, he having refused such a course.

Mr. Shepard introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Fire Department be authorized to transfer any member of the Department from one company to another, provided such member lose no time by such transfer.

Mr. Moore moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed, and the action of the Secretary sustained. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Kent introduced a resolution that the resolution offered by Mr. Mahoney to admit an engine company into the Seventh Ward, and which was lost, be published in three of the morning papers, with the votes attached. The resolution was adopted.

A motion was made to adjourn until Wednesday evening next. Lost.

A motion to adjourn until the next regular meeting was carried, and the Board adjourned.

The case of Mr. A. Cohen for an assault and battery committed on T. W. Park, on Thursday last, comes up to-day before Recorder Van Ness. Col. James for the prosecution, and J. K. Hackett for the defence.

The case of the People against J. L. Folsom for the possession of the Leidesdorff Estate has been decided by the referees in favor of the latter

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LIST OF FIRES AND ALARMS
DURING THE WEEK.

July 9, 2½ A. M.—Hall Bell alarm; Second District; frame building, Pacific street, near Kearny. Set on fire; damage about $800. "Crescent" 10 had first water on the fire.

July 13, 8½ P. M.—Alarm from Monumental Bell. Cry of fire raised in Montgomery street, at the corner of Commercial; no foundation for the same; entire Department out.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BUILding of a Truck House for Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, according to plans and specifications which can be examined at the office of Messrs. Selover Sinton & Co., No. 102 Merchant street, will be received up to the 24th inst.

jy14 H. A. COBB, Foreman.

The Old Monumental Bell and House.

The *Alta* of the 11th says:—"We briefly noticed, in a recent edition, the demolition of the old time-honored house of the Monumental Engine Company, No. 6, situated on Brenham Place, at the head of the Plaza. There are, however, some interesting reminisences associated with this old building, which should secure it to more than a passing notice. It is so intimately connected with some of the most exciting phases of the history of our city, that although our exhuming them at this moment may not save them from the oblivion to which all things mortal must pass, yet few will gainsay that this venerable landmark is unworthy the attention, and which is as richly due the noble band of men attached to it, as to the edifice itself. The Company was formed as early as June, 1850; but was not regularly organized and admitted until Sept. 12, 1850, at which time there were near three hundred members attached to it. In those days, when the distructive element was not kept within the narrow limits to which the efforts of the Department now confine it, *everybody* belonged to a fire company; not to be a member, was rather the exception to the rule. Hence, there were few merchants or property owners in town, who at that time did not count it not solely an honor to be enrolled, but had the additional incentive of his own goods and property. In a word, there were fewer white kid-glove members than can be boasted of now a-days. The engine house which has just been torn down, was built by William Divier, the first President of the Company, in October, 1850, and at the same time, the famous alarm bell which has figured so conspicuously in the history of the city, was placed in the belfry. This bell was cast by Hooper, the celebrated bell founder of Troy, N. Y., and sent here in 1850. Its weight is 271 pounds, and it was the first bell ever erected in California, excepting, of course, the ancient Spanish bells attached to the Missions. Its voice has tolled the requiem of the dead of the Company—of Daniel Webster, and of Henry Clay; it has pealed its noisy clangor to celebrate the anniversary of Independence—the admission of the State into the Union, and the various celebrations of the Department. As the red glare of the Fire King beamed across the city, this bell has been first to send forth its warning tones, and in those exciting days when the Vigilance Committee held their dread councils, they were summoned by the two solemn taps of the "Monumental Bell." For some time, indeed, this was the only bell in town, excepting that of the Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets. This, however, was not hung for some time, and was struck only suspended sufficiently above the ground to admit of its being sounded.

The first fire for which the Monumental bell was rung was at the burning of the two steamers *Santa Clara* and *Hartford*, at the end of Long Wharf, in 1850. It has now been suspended in a temporary belfry erected over the house fronting on Dupont street, and where the engine will be housed until the new building is completed. Well may the Monumentals call the bell their 'pet,' and regard its 'long tongue and empty head' with a peculiar affection. The house has been the scene of innumerable festivities and merry-meetings extraordinary. Here Bacchus has often reigned supreme: the grape-wreath encircling the brows of the jolly god only equalled as an hillarious emblem by the good humored faces so wont to throng the building. Nor have the smiles of Beauty been wanting to enhance these scenes. Scarcely a celebration since the erection of the house but the occasion has been rendered doubly welcome by the attendance of many estimable ladies, whose gifts of wreaths and banners are yet retained by the Company as tokens of the appreciation in which they are held by the fair sex. The Monumentals also have their list of sad recollections as an offset to the remembrance of happy days. Since their organization, 63 members have died. In the cholera days of '50,' eleven in one week were stricken down; one member has been killed and three crippled in the exercise of their duties. The new house is to be built under the superintendence of a Committee of the Company. It will be 68 feet 9 inches in depth, by 21 feet 9 inches front; to be constructed partly of Malekadel stone, from the Point of that name about two miles below Benicia, from the quarries of Mr. Wm Andrews. The front of the first story will be of Chinese granite. The lower or basement story will compose an engine room and sitting room for the Company; the second story, a room 20x20, for a library; and the balance, 48 feet, a meeting room for general business. Altogether, it will be a creditable building, and, to judge from the plan which we have attentively examined, it will prove an ornament to the city. It will be completed in about forty days."

MARRIED:

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Galagher, at St. Mary's Cathedral, WILLIAM SAMUEL BROOKS, to Miss BRIDGET MAGUIRE, all of this city.

On the 8th inst, Mr. FRED. R. AMOS, of this city, formerly of Springfield, Ohio, to Miss MARY DILLON, late of Philadelphia.

On the 26th June, by the Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. BENJAMIN BAILEY, of Boston, to Miss SARAH M, daughter of Capt. P. Paterson, of Hobart Town. Boston and Hobart Towa papers please copy.

In Upper Placerville, June 30th, Mr. JAMES DAVIS, to Miss JOANCE G. PEDLER, both of Coon Hollow, El Dorado County.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. THOMAS CROSS, to Miss BETHSHEBA J. PEDLER, both of Coon Hollow, El Dorado county.

In Auburn, July 4th, Mr. GEORGE A. KEBNER, to Miss VERROLEINE FESTER, all of that place.

In Auburn, July 5th, Mr. JOHN COMER, of Yankee Jim's, to Mrs. ABEEL, of Auburn.

At Grizzly Gulch, Shasta county, June 28, Mr. JAMES H. ADNORD, to Miss SARAH ANN BERRY.

DIED:

In this city, on the night of the 8th inst, NATHANIEL, only son of C. M. and Heloise Chamberlain, aged 8 months and 18 days.

In Columbia, July 7th, of consumption, Miss JULIA LOUISA MORSE, of Augusta, Me., aged 27 years.

At sea, Feb. 22d, Capt W. BARTLETT, late master of the British ship Lord George Bentinck.

On Sunday, July 8th, at her residence, one-half mile below Sacramento, Mrs. SARAH MITCHEL, consort of Mr. George Mitchel.

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300 HALF BBLS. MACKEREL—250 half Bbls Clear Pork;

500 bags o-io Coffee; 250 bags Costa Rica Coffee; 250 mats No 1 China Sugar; 975 mats Manila Sugar; 675 hf bbls Dried Apples; 95 bbls Dried Apples. 300 cases hf gall Pickles; 250 cases Olive Oil; 40 hhds E C Bacon; 120 cases Yeast Powders; 600 kegs Syrup, 5 and 8 galls 150 cases Sardines, hf and qr boxes; 175 cases Strawberries; 150 cases Salt; 5 & 10 lb bgs; 200 cases fresh Peaches; 1200 mats No 1 China Rice; 1000 boxes Raisins; 200 boxes Mustard, glass; 150 cases Clams, 2lb; 300 boxes Colgate's Soap; 250 tins Matches, 4 gross ea; 200 boxes Pepper Sauce; 75 boxes ass'd Sauces; 350 cases lard, 10lb tins; 250 cases lard, 20lb tins; 300 firkins A 1 Butter; 500 boxes Ada'tine Candles; 250 boxes sperm Candles; 500 boxes Chem Olive Soap; 600 chts Black & Green Tea; 650 bbls Crushed Sugar. 250 ht bbls Crushed Sugar; 60 tcs Hams in brine; 125 bbls Clear Pork; 250 kegs Pickles, 2, 3 & 10 gls 500 ht bbls Corn Meal; 75 cases ass'd Jellies; 100 cases Pine Apple; 500 cases Brandy Peaches; 500 boxes white Soap; 300 boxes smoking Tobacco; 200 boxes Saleratus; 150 boxes C Tartar, glass; 100 boxes Carb Soda; 200 boxes Lemon Syrup; 75 bales Paper; 175 boxes Catsup;

For sale by CASTLE BROS., jy14 59 Front street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Liverpool and London.
Capital Ten Million of Dollars!!

The undersigned, Agents in California for the above named company, are prepared to issue Policies. Insuring brick buildings or merchandise stored therein household furniture, &c., and are authorized to settle all losses HERE.

The amount of the capital of this company, viz:—

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

which would be immediately available to meet any unforseen calamity; the well-known character of its Directors; the high respectability of its Proprietors; and the standing which it takes among the large Insurance Establishments, enable it to rank with the most eligible offices now in existence, either in Europe or America, with respect to the advantages offered to the public

The Company will ever distinguish itself by its "promptness in the settlement of claims."

Parties desirous to effect Insurance will be furnished with all necessary information by

McKINLAY, GARRIOCH & CO.,
California street,
jy14 Corner of Leidesdorff street.

VIGILANT No. 9.—Meet for Drill on Monday evening next, July 16th, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

By order, JOHN SHORT, Foreman.

KNICKERBOCKER No. 5.—An Adjourned meeting of your company will be held on Monday evening next, July 16th, at 7½ o'clock. By order.

STEPHEN T. KING, Secretary

ATTENTION MARIONS!—Your Regular meetings will hereafter be held on Thursday evening of each week, at the Armory, at 7½ o'clock. Tuesday and Saturday evenings for drill.

SCHLEIDEN, Secretary.

DAVIS & JORDON,
Dealers in
SANTA CRUZ LIME, CEMENT,
Plaster, Hair, Marble Dust, etc. etc.,
Corner of Front and Washington Streets,
jy14 SAN FRANCISCO.

E. S. MULFORD,
Successor to Dow & Co., Wholesale Dealer in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
No. 88 Front Street,
One door below Clay st., jy14 SAN FRANCISCO.

FRENCH, WALRATH & CO.,
Manufacturers of Ashley's
CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR,
And Dealers in
AMERICAN, CHILE AND DOMESTIC FLOUR,
No. 68 Clay Street,
Two doors below Front. jy14 SAN FRANCISCO.

A. A. SELOVER ..... S. H. SINTON ..... H. A. COBB.

A. A. SELOVER & H. A. COBB, Auctioneers.

SELOVER, SINTON & CO.

Real Estate, Stock and GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Office and Salesroom.....102 Merchant St.
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

Particular attention given to Sales by Auction of **Real Estate, Stocks,** etc., by **Administrators, Assignees, Executors, Receivers,** etc. etc., carefully complying with the forms of Law

A Registry of Property for Sale, Lease or Rent, always open for inspection at our Office.

Our Mr. COBB, speaking the **French and Spanish** Languages, enables us to offer facilities to those of our friends who speak only those languages.

Our relations and correspondents enable us to offer great advantages for obtaining money upon unincumbered **Real Estate, Stocks, Merchandise, etc., etc.**

Terms of Real Estate Sales—Acts of Sale at purchasers expense. A Deposite of TEN PER CENT. of purchase money will be required in all cases at the time of sale from persons not known to us as responsible. Titles satisfactory or no sale.

General Auction Sales—Out-door sales promptly attended to in any part of the city and county.

From **long experience** in the business, Mr. COBB will give his attention to **Cargo and Out-door Sales generally.**

Liberal Cash Advances to any amount made upon **Merchandise** consigned to us for sale.

jy14 **Selover, Sinton & Co.,** Auctioneers.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of CHARLES M. CHASE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late concern will be settled by Charles M. Chase, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH H. UDELL,
San Francisco, July 11, '55. CHARLES M. CHASE.

MARCUS D. BORUCK having purchased the interest of Joseph H. Udell in the **Washington Job Printing Office**, the business will be continued in all its branch by the undersigned, under the style of CHASE & BORUCK, at the old location, Post Office Building, corner of Clay and Kearny streets, up stairs.

CHARLES M. CHASE.
jy14 MARCUS D. BORUCK.

Gilbert & McCombe,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in

AND CAMPHENE,
67 and 69, Washington Street,
Bet. Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA

ANTI-GUM OIL FOR MACHINERY
Sperm, Elephant, Lard, China, Polar,
TANNER AND NEATS FOOT OILS,
Camphene, Alcohol, Burning Fluid,
WICKING, &c., &c., in quantities to suit.

All Orders from the Country will receive Prompt Attention.

The Manufacturing Department of our business is under the immediate management of Mr. S. G. GILBERT, who has devoted over thirteen years to the trade—was the pioneer partner of the late firm of Bailey & Gilbert, and to whom is conceded the distinction of being the best manufacturer in the state. jy14

UNION GAS FITTING SHOP
Corner First and Mission Streets.

J. & P. Donahue
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS,
For sale at reduced prices.
GAS FITTING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
ALL OUR WORK GUARANTEED. jy14-1m

AMERICAN FLOURING MILLS,
PINE STREET,
BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and customers that the injuries to the Mills by the late fire are rapidly being repaired and the Mills will be in operation again in a few days, when he will be happy to see them.

jy14 T. HOWE, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE.

This beautiful place of resort, situated upon a point extending into Lake Merced, within a few minutes' ride of the Ocean, and only eight miles from the city, has lately been purchased and refitted by the subscriber; the grounds around have been ornamented with flowers and a fountain, and are now thrown open to the public; and as no expense has been, or shall be spared on my part, no attention from my family or faithful servants shall be wanting, no luxury the market can afford, or no dainty the farm can produce—in fact nothing good to eat or drink which such a steward as **Jackson** can find, shall be wanting to render this one of the most attractive places of resort in the country.

Messrs. CRIM & BOWMAN will dispatch an omnibus to the house on any day. Fare for parties of ten or more, $1 each way—or for as large parties as the omnibus can accommodate, $25.

jy14-3m CHARLES BROWN.

NOTICE
To Livery Stable-keepers,
Draymen, Grocers, &c., &c.

G. V. HALL & CO'S
CELEBRATED
ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE,
Prepared solely for
Coaches, Drays, Express Wagons,
And all kinds of Wheel Carriages.

This Grease for Omnibusses, Wagons, Carts, &c., is found to be superior to any other discovered; it combines all the blandness of oil with the free, greasy nature of tallow; keeps the axles always cool and clean, and remains on them without application, double the time of any other grease known

Price, Twenty-Five Cents per Pound.

To be had Retail of all the Grocers and Paint Shops in the city, and Wholesale in 100 pound packages, from
GILBERT & McCOMBE,
Oil and Camphine Manufacturers.
67 and 69 Washington street,
je16 Between Front and Davis.

SALOON PAPER! SALOON PAPER!

Just received per clipper ships, Golden City, Aurora, Gov. Morton, Waterwitch, and Boston Light; a large assortment of superior Fresco, imitation wood and marble panel papers, with borders; statuary and centres to match. Also gilt and velvet landscape and high colored saloon papers, with an endless variety of Parlor, Chamber, Hall, and Ceiling Papers, for sale at very low prices, wholesale and retail by

a28 A. C. MESSERVE & CO, 128 Clay st.

PAUDION & THOMAS,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Dupont Street, between Green and Union Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Manager.....Mr JOSEPH S. DUNLAP.
Stage Manager.....Mr JAMES DOWLING

THIS [SATURDAY] EVENING, JULY 14th, will be produced the Drama of

PAULINE!

Count Horace de Beauval - - Mr Wheatleigh
Henri - - - - - - Smith
Max - - - - - - McCabe
Lucien de Neuval - - - - - Leman
Pauline - - - - Miss Laura Keene

Dance by Mlle Thierry and Mons Bernardilla

To conclude with the beautiful Drama of

VICTORINE!

Alexandre - - - - Mr. Wheatleigh
Michael - - - - - Smith
Victorine - - - - Miss Laura Keene

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette.....$2 00
Family Circle.....1 00
Gallery.....50 Cents | Third Tier.....50
Orchestra Seats.....3 00
Private Boxes.....10 00

Doors open at 7½, and Performances commence at 8 o'clock precis ly.

BOX OFFICE open from 9½ A. M. till 4 P. M. jy14

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
MONTGOMERY ST., NEAR JACKSON.

Under the sole management of
Madame Anna Bishop,
And the direction of Mr. BOCHSA.

This, Saturday Evening, July 14, 1855,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
When will be repeated, for the second time in California, Rossini's celebrated Italian Opera of
LA GAZZA LADRA, THE THIEVING MAGPIE.
Box Office open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL.
WASHINGTON, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STS

MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....C. D ARBOTT
STAGE MANAGER.....S. C CAMPBELL

OPEN EVERY NIGHT IN THE WEEK.

THE HALL HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY RE-FITTED, decorated, and renovated IS NOW OPEN to the public as a permanent Place of Amusement. A great variety of SONGS, DANCES, NEGRO EXTRAVAGANZAS, URLETTAS, etc. will be offered each night. The

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Consist of the following well known and celebrated delineators:

EPH. HORN, | JERRY BRYANT.
L. CAMPBELL, | C. D. ARBOTT.
N. LOTHIAN. | W. BARKER
H. MORGAN. | W. D. CORRISTER.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EACH EVENING

Doors open at 7 o'clock—Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock precisely

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle - - - $1 | Private Boxes - - - - $2
Orchestra Seats - - - $2 | Parquet - - - - 50 Cents

Box Office open Daily, from 10 A. M till 4 P. M, when Boxes and Seats can be secured.....Ushers will be in attendance. m26

WINN'S UNION SALOON,
.....AND.....
TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.
Music! Mirth! and Novelty!

M. L. WINN, while "bobbing around" in search of novelty to please the public, came in contact with the following distinguished Musical Artists, who have just arrived from the Atlantic States by the teamers Golden Age and Pacific, and secured their services to regale the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco in his Temple of Liberty, whilst discussing the merits of his choice viands, in Union and Harmony.

They will make their first appearance in this city.

On SATURDAY EVEVING, July 14, 1855.

Performances will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRANK STANLEY—First Violin and Falsetto.
J. F. LENT—Tamborine and Basso.
JOE. TAYLOR—Banjo and First Tenore.
F. E BARKER—Second Violin.
Master J. SANFORD—Bones and Champion Jig Dancer.
J. W. DE FREWER—Flute, Balladist and Musical Director.

This Troupe will henceforth be known as
WINN'S LONE STAR SERENADERS,
and will appear nightly, (except Sundays) until further notice, with an entire change of programme each evening, embracing every novelty which has been recently produced in the Atlantic cities, Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, and no endeavor will be wanting on the part of the management to render this the most fashionable and favorite place of amusement on the shores of the Pacific.

The programme for SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1855, will embrace the following favorite pieces:

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture.....By the Company
Chorus—Strike, Boys, Strike.....Company
Old Folks are Gone.....J F Lent
Old Dog Tray.....J W De Frewer
Nancy Till.....J H Taylor
Katy Clyde.....J F Lent
Silver Shining Moon.....J W De Frewer
Little More Cider.....J H Taylor

PART SECOND.

Commence, ye Darkies all.....J F Lent and Company
Rattlesnake Jig.....Master J. Sanford
Banjo Solo.....J H Taylor
Favorite Ballad.....J W De Frewer
Comic Banjo Duet.....Taylor and Stanley
Where is the spot dat we was born on.....J H Taylor
To conclude with a Plantation Festival.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Including refreshments of one course of ICE CREAM and CAKES. Other refreshments if desired will be furnished during the evening, and after the entertainments are concluded, according to the bill of fare.

Tickets can be procured during the day and evening at the Fountain head, and at the door of the saloon.

No improper persons will be admitted into the saloon.

Ch ice seats reserved for the ladies.

An efficient Police will be in attendance, and the strictest order will be preserved. jy14

MOUZE'S PHOTOGRAPHS
Taken from Plate on Paper,
And can be enclosed in a letter.
Rooms—Brenham Place, opposite City Hall,
jy7-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

Still Further Reductions!!

A. AUSTIN & CO.,
Will offer on Monday, and succeeding days until disposed of, an additional lot of
DESIRABLE SILKS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
And other goods in their line, at prices still less than before—it being necessary to make room for new goods to arrive. Ladies may be sure of getting bargains

Montgomery street, between Sacramento and California streets. je23

D. S. LORD, G. A. MENDON, } San Francisco | G. A. VAN BOKKELEN, New York.

D. S. LORD & CO.,
Importers of
BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Printing Materials and Papers
Of every description. Also
AGENTS FOR WHITE & CO'S TYPE FOUNDRY,
No. 133 Sansome Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

R. Hoe & Co's and Ruggles' Printing Presses for sale

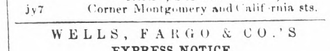
NOTICE.—Whereas, W. B DINSMORE, E. S. SANFORD and S. M. SHOEMAKER, comprising the firm of ADAMS & Co., of New York, have made and constituted JOHN D. SANBORN Agent, to take charge of certain unsettled business belonging to said parties in California, now this is to certify that I have transferred to the said John D. Sanborn all powers that were entrusted to me in the premises.

JOHN K. STIMSON,
Late Agent of Adams & Co., New York.
San Francisco, June 23, 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the settlement of all demands due the firm of ADAMS & Co., of New York, and also to take charge of certain unsettled business in the State of California, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he has full and sole power to settle and discharge all demands due said firm for freight, collections, rents, etc. etc.

J. D SANBORN,
Office of J. HAWES & Co., Sacramento street.
San Francisco, June 23, 1855. je30

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Line
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS
VIA PANAMA;
By Steamship and Railroad!
The new and elegant Steamship
Golden Age,
2500 Tons.....J. T. Watkins, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo Street Wharf for PANAMA with the U. S. Mails, Passengers, and Treasure,
ON MONDAY.....JULY 16th,
at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The Entire Isthmus Transit by Railroad



FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE

Passengers by the P. M. S. S. Co's Line will make the Isthmus Transit BY CARS, over the Panama Railroad, which is now finished from Ocean to Ocean.

The completion of the Railroad obviates all the difficulties and inconveniences heretofore experienced in crossing the Isthmus and makes the transit for families most comfortable, safe and speedy

The Panama Route offers facilities to passengers, not offered by any other route

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE will be allowed to each Passenger, **Free!**

All above that amount will be charged at the rate of ten cents per pound.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the Steamer until 10 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, 16th inst

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts

The Sonora will be succeeded by the Steamship Golden Age, to leave on Monday July 16th jy7

NICARAGUA STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE!
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS,
VIA SAN JUAN.
SHORTEST QUICKEST AND HEALTHIEST ROUTE
THROUGH AHEAD OF THE MAILS.
Only 12 Miles Land Carriage! Macadamized Roads.
ONLY DIRECT LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The favorite Steamship
Uncle Sam,
C. H Baldwin. Commander.
Will sail from Jackson Street Wharf for SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

ON MONDAY, JULY 16th, at 9 o'clk A. M.
Connecting on the Atlantic with the Steamers Northern Light, New York and Prometheus for New Orleans.

The water in the San Juan is high, and it is confidently expected that the present trip will be made to New York in 20 days.

The Company have placed three new and commodious Steamers on Lake Nicaragua, fitted up with sleeping accommodations for passengers, doing away with any risk of delay on the route. For further particulars, apply to

C K GARRISON, Agent
jy7 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
EXPRESS NOTICE.
FOR THE STEAMER OF JULY 16th, 1855.
Via Panama.

Our next Regular Express for the Atlantic States and Europe will be dispatched by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

Golden Age,
J. T. Watkins, Commander.
On Monday,.....July 16th 1855
—AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M —
IN CHARGE OF A SPECIAL MESSENGER.

Treasure received for shipment [and insured] until 12 o'clock on Saturday Evening, July 14th, and small Packages and Parcels received until one hour of time of sailing.

EXCHANGE drawn on most of the principal cities and towns in the Atlantic States.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
jy7 Corner Montgomery and California sts.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS NOTICE.
FOR THE STEAMER OF JULY 16th, 1855.
Via Nicaragua.

Our next Express for the Atlantic States and Europe, will be dispatched by the Nicaragua Steamship Co.'s steamer

Uncle Sam,
C. H. Baldwin, Commander,
On Monday, ...July 16th, 1855
—AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M —
In charge of a special messenger.

Treasure received for shipment (and insured) until 12 o'clock on Saturday night, July 16th, and small packages and parcels received until within one hour of the time of sailing. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
jy7 Corner of Montgomery and California sts

FREEMAN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO ADAMS & CO.'S
FREIGHT, PACKAGE, PARCEL,
AND LETTER
EXPRESS.
Office In Armory Building, 124 Montgomery st.
Corner of Sacramento.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Messrs Adams & Co. in the **New York and California Express,** will continue the business under the name and style of

Freeman & Co's
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS,
And are now prepared to transport **Freight, Baggage, Packages, Parcels, Gold Dust, Specie, etc.,** by every steamer via Panama and Nicaragua routes to destination.

We shall also make up an **Express Letter Bag,** and forward regularly by every steamer, in charge of a special Messenger.

Having been engaged in the Express business for the past ten years, and being still connected with the principal Expresses in the Atlantic States, we are enabled to transmit all kinds of Express matter without delay to any part of the Union; also to Canada, Nova Scotia &c

We likewise connect with **Sanford & Co's European Express**
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, HAVRE, ETC.,
Who forward through with great dispatch.

Our **Third Express** hence, will leave San Francisco on MONDAY, JULY 16, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. By the U. S. Mail steamer **Golden Age** via Panama, and steamship **Uncle Sam,** same day and hour, via Nicaragua.

Express Letter Bags close at **Fifteen Minutes** before the sailing of the steamers.

All Letters **must** be enclosed in Government Envelopes or they will not be received.

Rates for single Letters, 12½ cents.

JAMES M. FREEMAN,
JOHN K. STIMSON,
JOSIAH HEDDEN,
JOHN HOEY. } Proprietors.

JOHN M. FREEMAN, Manager,
San Francisco,
No. 124 Montgomery Street,
Armory Building.
San Francisco, July 7, 1855 jy7

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of LORD & WEBB, expires by its own limitation this day. The affairs of the late firm will be settled and the business continued at the old stand, by D. S. LORD & CO.

D. S. LORD,
G. A. MENDON,
San Francisco, July 1st, 1855. C. C. WEBB.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the style of D. S. LORD & CO., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale
STATIONERY AND PAPER BUSINESS.
and will continue the business of the late firm of LORD & WEBB, at their old stand, No. 133, Sansome street.

D. S. LORD,
G. A. MENDON,
jy G. A. VAN BOKKELEN

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Arrangements for June, 1855.
DEPARTURES FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF

FOR SACRAMENTO
VIA BENICIA.
....Daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.....

Steamer SENATOR, Capt. E. A. Poole, Master; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, Master; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE,
VIA BENICIA.
.....Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.....

BY THE SACRAMENTO STEAMERS CONNECTING with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento. Through Tickets issued

FOR STOCKTON,
VIA MARTINEZ.
....Daily at 4 o'clock, P. M.....

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, Master, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Steamer URILDA, Clark, Master, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
....Daily at 4 o'clock, P. M....

BY THE SACRAMENTO STEAMERS, CONNECTING with the Company's Light Draught Steamers, which leave Sacramento

Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above Boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

SAM J. HENSLEY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Co., San Francisco, June 1, 1855 j2

NORCROSS'
Military, Regalia, Flag, Banner
AND TRIMMINGS
EMPORIUM,
No. 144, Sacramento St., above Montg'y,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Worsted Embroideries, Buttons, Laces, Gimp, Fringes, and fancy articles, in great variety.

BOYS' CLOTHING,
New and Beautiful styles. Gold and Silver Embroidery, for Military

Songs of the Peerage.

MY LORD TOMNODDY.

My Lord Tomnoddy's the son of an earl,
His hair is straight, but his whiskers curl;
His lordship's forehead is far from wide,
But there's plenty of room for the brains inside.
He writes his name with indifferent ease,
He is rather uncertain about the "d's."—
But what does it matter, if two, or one,
To the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son?

My Lord Tomnoddy to college went—
Much time he lost, much money he spent;
Rules, and windows, and heads he broke—
Authorities winked—young men will joke!
He never peep'd inside of a book—
In two years' time a degree he took;
And the newspapers vaunted the honors won
By the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son.

My Lord Tomnoddy came out in the world,
Waists were tightened and ringlets curl'd,
Virgins languished, and matrons smil'd,
'Tis true his lordship is rather wild;
In very queer places he spends his life;
There's talk of some children by nobody's wife;
But we mustn't look close into what in done
By the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son.

My Lord Tomnoddy must settle down—
There's a vacant seat in the family town!
[It's time he should sow his eccentric oats,]
He hasn't the wit to apply for votes;
He cannot e'n learn his election speech,
Three phrases he speaks—a mistake in each!
And then breaks down—but the borough is won
For the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son.

My Lord Tomnoddy prefers the guards,
[The house is a bore] so!—it's on the cards!
My lord is a cornet at twenty-three,
A major at twenty-six is he—
He never drew a sword except on drill;
The tricks of parade he has learnt, but ill—
A lieutenant colonel at thirty-one
Is the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son!

My Lord Tomnoddy is thirty-four,
The earl can last but a few years more.
My lord in the peers will take his place;
Her majesty's council his words will grace,
Office he'll hold, and patronage sway;
Fortunes and lives he will vote away—
And what are his qualifications? One!
He's the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son!

Umbrella Anecdote.

Both parasol and umbrella, prosaic as they appear in their daily attributes, have each their romantic and legendary annals. During the last insurrection in favor of Don Carlos, an attack was made on the summer palace of the Marquis de la S——— who was absent at the time combating in the queen's cause in another part of the country. His daughter, the widowed Countess F., was alone with the servants in the chateau. At the first onset she assembled all the men capable of defending her father's property, and having barricaded the doors and windows, prepared to meet the danger. But, taken by surprise, and ill-prepared for attack, the defenders were soon compelled, for want of ammuniton, to surrender. Driven from room to room in search of a fitting place of concealment from the invaders, the poor young countess at last took refuge in a small closet that had been for years used as a lumber room, and where she hoped to remain undiscovered while the pillage of the house was going on. But the search, conducted with the sole view of capturing the beautiful young heiress, could scarcely fail to prove successful, and she was tracked to her hiding-place, amid the brutal threats and still more frightful jests of the assailants.

For a moment the poor lady stood defended by the pile of trunks and lumber behind which she had crept. But this fragile barrier could not be available for more than a few minutes longer. In her despair she looked around for some weapon of defence which should enable her to keep off the attack until she could reach the window, resolving at once to perish rather than fall into the hands of that lawless band of ruffians. Her eye fell upon an old cast-off umbrella belonging to her father, which, all dusty and moth-eaten, had perhaps been standing for years against the wall in the place where she now beheld it. She seized it in triumph, and rushed to the window, just as the fiercest of all her pursuers had succeeded in forcing the frail barrier that stood before her. He laughed in derision as she raised the old umbrella at his approach, but, nevertheless, the surprise occasioned by the movement caused him to draw back. In an instant the countess had sprung upon the sill of the open window, and before he had recovered self-possession enough to grasp her garments, she had disappeared through the casement.

A cry of horror burst from the group of brigands as they rushed forward to the window, fully expecting to behold the form of the fair countess dashed to pieces on the pavement of the courtyard. But the old umbrella, which she still held in a firm grasp, had saved her from death and dishonor. It had opened in her descent, and, catching the breeze as she fell, was bearing her gently to the ground, where she alighted unharmed, and, reaching the gate before her pursuers had even thought of descending the stairs, found a refuge at a cottage of one of the peasants of the estate. The countess, now remarried, is living at the court of Isabel II, where she holds one of the highest appointments.—*Home Journal.*

Advantages of an Awning.

A little boy about five years of age was sent to the grocery store at the corner, on some trifling errand, and while there his bright eyes lighted upon a barrel of pippins exposed temptingly to view just outside the door. In going out, it appears, he took one, and returned to his mother munching it.

'Where did you get that nice apple, Willie?' inquired his mother.

'Dot it pt the docery,' replied Willie.

'Did the man give it to you?'

'No, I took it.'

'Why, Willie, that was naughty; you should not take apples or any thing else without permission.'

'But nobody saw me'

'Oh yes, Willie, there was One who saw you.'

'Who saw me?'

'Why, God saw you.'

Willie stopped a moment to consider, and then with a good deal of satisfaction expressed in his face, replied, 'No he didn't, ma; *there was an awning over the store door!*'

A trial took place at Philadelphia on the 1st of June, between the 'Steam Fire Engine' and the 'Diligent,' 'Assistance,' and 'Weccacoe' Engines. The apparatus were arranged along Arch street, in front of the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth's church. From the 'Inquirer,' we take the following in regard to the affair:

"At 3½ o'clock, fire was communicated to the fuel under the boiler of the steam fire engine, and in a few minutes she was prepared for action. The first attempt was with a single stream, which she played a distance of about 172 feet, horizontally. Subsequently she played perpendicularly a distance of 120 feet. With three streams she played upwards of 100 feet horizontally, and continued three streams much longer than it would be possible to do with a hand engine.

The Assistance, a first class engine, whose capacity and ability to throw a large and powerful stream to a great distance, was next tried. The levers, however, had not been fairly put in motion before she burst one of her air chambers, and was compelled to retire from the field, to the mortification and regret of a large number of her friends, who are confident she 'can't be beat.'—The "Stag," as she is familiarly called, was built a quarter of a century ago, by Messrs. Sellers & Paennock, and has done good and faithful service.

The Diligent Engine next made a trial. She first played a side stream with a 1⅛ inch nozzle, a distance of 133 feet perpendicular, and 155 feet horizontally. She then played a gallery stream perpendicularly, but the wind was so strong that it was impossible to ascertain the distances, as the water fell in torrents into Arch street, effectually clearing that place of the spectators, who beat a sudden and hasty retreat. The Weccacoe, a second class engine, was also tried, and astonished all present by her admirable performances. She played as high as the Diligent, or the great "steam skwirt."

Although it was raining heavily at the time, the vicinity was crowded with spectators.

A wag in New York, standing at the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets, opposite to one of the 'Catskill ice' carts, drew a piece of chalk from his pocket and marked M before the word 'ice,' which of course made it read, 'Cats kill mice.'

Great Reduction of Prices

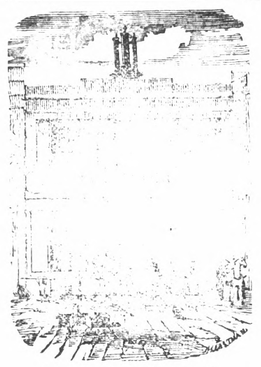
WE HAVE ON HAND and are receiving by every steamer direct from our manufactory in New York the following articles, all got up in the best style, and of extra qualities:

Super D. B. Frocks;	Black Silk Velvet Vests;
Super S. B. Frocks;	Fancy Silk Velvet Vests;
Business Suits;	Fancy Silk Vests;
Black Doeskin Pants;	Marseilles Vests etc;
Fancy Cassimere Pants;	Davies & Jones' Shirts;
Leather Trunks;	Undershirts and Drawers;

Collars, Hdkfs, Hats, Caps, Canes, etc. etc.

A complete assortment of Boys' Clothing always on hand. All of which we will sell at very low prices. All we ask is a trial. FIGEL & BROTHER.

j16 191 Clay st. 3 doors from Kearny st.



G. & W. SNOOK,

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Workers,

And dealers in Stoves, Parlor Grates, Lead Pipe, Lift and Force Pumps, Leather Hose, Brass Faucets, Stop-Cocks, Couplings &c. Sheet Iron, Tin Plate, Copper, Bar Lead, Solder. And a full assortment of all kinds. Particular attention paid to JOBBING, of all kinds. Having always on hand the best of workman.

je23 141 Washington street.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

GILBERT & McCOMBE'S

ANTI-GUM OIL,

FOR MACHINERY.

3,000 GALLONS ANTI-GUM OIL—OUR own Manufacture. Warranted free from Gelatine and not to gum in the finest machinery.

For sale in quantities to suit, and in convenient packages for shipping, by GILBERT & McCOMBE,

67 and 69 Washington street,

je16 Between Front and Davis

The Annals of San Francisco.

Just received, and ready for delivery to subscribers by FRANK RIVERS, sole agent for the work, at 100 Merchant street. (Office of Wainwright, Randall & Co.)

"THE ANNALS OF SAN FRANCISCO,"

Containing a Summary of the History of the first Discovery, Settlement, Progress and Present Condition of California, and a Complete History of all the Important Events connected with its Capital city; to which are added Biographical Memoirs of some prominent citizens. By FRANK SOULE, JOHN H. GIHON, M. D., and JAMES NISBET. Illustrated with one hundred and fifty fine Engravings.

The work contains a full and accurate compendium of all important events connected with the city's existence and progress. Historical, Political, Moral, Religious, and Statistical. It treats of matters of peculiar interest to every Californian, and will be found a valuable addition to his library. It is printed on extra fine paper, and contains 824 royal octavo pages, in the most superb style of binding. The printing is very neatly executed, and the illustrations—the work of the most eminent artists in the country, depicting portraying many interesting events and localities in the history of the early American settlement of this City and State.

All orders for this book must be addressed to **Frank Rivers**, Sole Agent for California and Oregon, 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, at the office of Wainwright, Randall & Co.; Real Estate Auctioneers, House Brokerage and General Directory. je16 tf

MAISON DE SANTE. PRIVATE INFIRMARY.

DRS. NOTT AND TUCKER HAVING OPENED THIS establishment, situated on the Presidio Road (Pacific street) one mile from the City Hall, are now ready to receive patients. The buildings (each one 100 by 30 ft.) are complete with regard to neatness and comfort with the addition of extensive Bathing arrangements for

Hot, Cold, Vapor or Medicated Baths.

It will be the endeavor of the Proprietors to combine all the comforts of a HOME with the advantages to invalids of a quiet country residence, constant medical attention, nursing, &c.

The fare will always be of the best quality.

TERMS.—Patients will be received at Three Dollars per day, or Eighteen Dollars per week, payable in advance. Private Rooms Five Dollars per day, or Thirty Dollars per week in advance. For Surgical operations and diseases, extra charges will be made according to circumstances.

SEPARATE APARTMENTS FOR FEMALES, under the charge of an experienced Matron.

French, Spanish, German and Italian spoken.

For further particulars, apply at the INFIRMARY, or to either Drs. NOTT or TUCKER at their office, No. 177 Washington street. Stages leave Kearny street opposite the Plaza every hour, pass the door. No contagious or infectious diseases admitted in this building. a14

WINES AND LIQUORS—

240	10 gall kegs	French Brandy;	
100	10	do	mixed do
157	10	do	H. Gins;
100	10	do	Port Wine;
500 cases Port and Madeira Wine;			

Absynth, Baker's Bitters, and assorted Syrups, now landing, and packed expressly for the country trade, and sell-gen at less than New York prices, by BRADSHAW & CO.

EAST BOSTON AND PREMIUM FLOUR—

100 cases Suffolk Mills Flour in tins;

100 50 lb. sks extra Premium Flour—being another lot of the same which gave such perfect satisfaction the last three months, being as white as Haxall, and two-third the cost.

je16 BRADSHAW & CO.

FIGEL & BROTHER,

Gentlemen's Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING STORE,

191 Clay St., three doors from Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

We tender our sincere thanks to our friends and patrons for the liberal support received during the past, and are happy to inform them that we have lately received, via the Isthmus, a splendid assortment of fresh and desirable

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,

Which, added to our former stock, makes it unsurpassed by that of any other house in this city, and which we are prepared to sell at a very trifling advance on home cost.

We have extra fine Frock and Dress Coats, all colors; Business Suits; extra fine black and fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, all kinds; Davis' and Jones' Patent Shirts, all qualities and styles; Alexander's Gloves; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Collars; Canes; Trunks; Carpet Bags, Valises, Undershirts, Drawers, Caps, &c. Also—

A Large Assortment of Boys' Clothing.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

FIGEL & BROTHER,

je23 191 Clay street.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, S. F. Fire Department.

$250 REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who rolled the St. Francis Hook and Ladder Truck from the house on the night of the 24th of May, (the fire being at Rincon Point,) and leaving it in Sacramento street, while under headway, thereby badly damaging it. All persons having any information in relation thereto, will please communicate the same to CHARLES P. DUANE,

je9 Chief Engineer S. F. F. D.

FURNITURE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A co-partnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the

FURNITURE TRADE,

as wholesale and retail dealers and importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of

HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston: R. HOWES, of the old firm of Howes & Co., 180 & 182 Montgomery st.

Resident Partner, San Francisco: DAVID MOORE, formerly of the firm of P. C. & D. Moore, 189 Jackson st.

Resident Partner, Sacramento: B. C. NEWCOMBE, 107 K street.

Sacramento 77 K street, Sac City.

San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms, our capital is largely increased, and our

EXPENSES REDUCED MORE THAN ONE HALF,

enabling us to offer you a greater variety of goods, at from **15 to 25 per cent, less than our former rates.**

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the market to obtain such goods as are desirable at the

LOWEST CASH RATES!

Three years experience will enable them to select a stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices!

We are now before you with a large and desirable

STOCK OF NEW GOODS!

and shall always endeavor to merit a share of patronage. It will be our pride to give **perfect satisfaction** in

QUALITY, PRICES and GOOD TREATMENT.

HOWES & CO.,

180 and 182 Montgomery st., opposite the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, 77 and 103 K st., Sacramento.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

REDUCED RATES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

OUR STOCK OF FURNITURE IS NOW complete, consisting of everything suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock

$40,000 WORTH,

purchased here at **Low Rates**, which, together with our former stock and constant additions by

EVERY CLIPPER SHIP,

gives us one of the largest stock ever offered in California. We have **reduced our prices** to conform to the times.

AT LEAST 25 PER CENT.,

as all who favor us with a call will be convinced.

By the addition of Messrs. Moore and Newcomb's stocks here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the

MOST VARIED AND COMPLETE

ever offered to the public, and that we **cannot be undersold** by any firm in San Francisco or Sacramento.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing.

Remember the Nos. **180** and **182**, Montgomery stre e Store with Painted Front and Large Signs.

HOWES & CO.

j9

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

GEORGE C. JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Iron, Steel, & Cumberland Coal,

36 and 38, BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ WE HAVE NOW A LARGE AND WELL selected stock of Bar, Sheet, and Boiler IRON, Sanderson's Cast Steel; German, Spring, Blister and Plow STEEL; Borax, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Iron Axles, Norway Shoe Shapes, &c., &c., &c.

GEO. C. JOHNSON. GEO. W. GIBBS.

j16 tf

Plaza Bakery & Coffee Saloon

HENRY G. GIANNINI,

(LATE OF THE IRVING HOUSE,)

Fancy Baker and Confectioner,

No. 202, Washington Street, Plaza,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Parties, Weddings, Families and Hotels supplied on the most liberal terms, and at the shortest notice.

☞ All articles manufactured by me are warranted. ☜

HEALTH AND AMUSEMENT COMBINED.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken and completely renovated, ventilated and refitted the well known and popular BOWLING and BILLIARD SALOON known as the "EXELSIOR," situated on Montgomery street, between California and Pine. They will also state that this establishment has but few equals and no superior in California.

N. B.—At the Bar will be found the purest Wines Brandies and liquors of all kinds, together with Cigars of the most celebrated brands. D. N. TUCKER,

m19 W. S. O'BRIEN.

BARNUM HOUS,

Commercial Street.

FRANCOIS MARTINEZ.....Proprietor.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

Board per Week, payable in advance - - - $14.

—Breakfast Bill of Fare.—

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Milk, each 12½ cents.

Bread	12 cts	Mutton Chop, with onions or potatoes	25 "
Dipped Toast	25 "	Mutton Chop with truffles or mushrooms	37 "
Dry Toast	12 "	Mutton Chop bread'd	25 "
Anchovy Toast	25 "	Veal Cutlet, with potatoes or onions	25 "
Anchovy sandwich	25 "	Veal Cutlet, with truffles or mushrooms	37 "
Hot Muffins	12 "	Veal Cutlet breaded	25 "
Buckwheat Cakes	25 "	Pork Chop with potatoes or onions	25 "
Hamburg Rolls	12 "	Pork Chop breaded	25 "
Corn Cakes	25 "	do with truffles or mushrooms	37 "
Corn Bread	12 "	Spare Rib of Pork and potatoes	25 "
Fried Mush	12 "	Broiled Pig's Feet	25 "
Fried Smelts	25 "	Pork Sausages	12 "
Fried Flounders	25 "	Bologna do	25 "
Fried Perch	25 "	Black Pudding	12 "
Fish Balls	12 "	Westphalia Ham	12 "
Broiled or boiled Mackerel	25 "	Fried or Stewed Liver	12 "
Stewed or broiled Codfish	25 "	do with truffles or mushrooms	25 "
Broiled Salmon	25 "	Stewed Kidneys in Madeira	12 "
do do smoked	25 "	do with truffles or mushrooms	25 "
Soft Shell Crabs	25 "	Broiled Kidney	12 "
Porterhouse Steak with potatoes or onions	50 "	do Chicken	$2 00
Porterhouse Steak with Truffles or Mushrooms	75 "	do do half	1 00
Beef Steak, with potatoes or onions	25 "	do Quail	50
Sirloin Steak, do do	37 "	do English Snipe	50
Tenderloin do do	37 "	Teal Duck	50
do with truffles or Mushrooms	50 "		

FRESH CALIFORNIA EGGS.

3 Boiled Eggs	50 cts	do with vegetables	50 cts
3 Scrambled	50 "	do with truffles or mushrooms	75 "
2 do with sausages	50 "	do with Jam or rum	75 "
2 Poached	50 "	do with ham	50 "
3 Scrambled with truffles	75 "	do with sugar	50 "
Ham and Eggs	50 "		
Omelette of 2 Eggs	37 "		

j9

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the **California Steam Navigation Co.**, held at their office on the 23d of February, 1855,

Samuel J. Hensley, A. Reddington, David Van Pelt,
Richard Chenery, W. B. Minturn, John Bensley,
J. Whitney, Jr., R. M. Jessup, F. F. Low,

Were elected Trustees for one year from the 23d May, 1855.

At the Annual Meeting of the Trustees for the election of Officers, in San Francisco, May 24th, 1855 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY was unanimously elected President.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., " " Vice President,
WM. NORRIS, " " Secretary,
Of the California Steam Navigation Company. je9

Gallego and Haxall Flour—Chile Flour, fresh, in one-half and one-quarter sacks. For sale in lots to suit, by DUNNE & CO.,

je23 Sansome street, near Jackson

Premium Starch—Old Soap—

500 boxes Premium Starch;
700 boxes Old English Soap, 3 years old.

Just the article for laundresses and families. Selling by

je23 BRADSHAW & CO.

Herbs and Spices.—500 Cases Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme Summer Savory, in ¼ and ½-pound tins and glass.

100 cases Spices, assorted; Ground Cassia, Nutmeg, Ginger, Alspice, Cloves, Pepper, in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. tins and glass; also, in bbls. and cases, in bulk, for Grocers, Hotel-keepers and others. Grinding our own Spices, persons can depend upon a pure article and fresh ground.

je23 BRADSHAW & CO.

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Assurance Co.,

OF LONDON.

Office of San Francisco Agency, 126 California Street.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FUND $2,000,000
SPECIAL FUND - - - - $150,000,
[Held by Trustees in New York to meet Losses.]

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

Alderman SIR JOHN MUSGROVE, Bart., Chairman.
Alderman J. K. HOOPER, Deputy Chairman.

TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK

JOHN L. ASPINWALL, | WATTS SHERMAN
GEORGE CURTIS.

POLICIES ISSUED AND LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED AT THIS AGENCY.

Brick and Stone Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in Port, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally insured on favorable terms. Insurance also effected on Buildings and Merchandise in Sacramento, Marysville and Stockton. a14 W. L. BOOKER, Agent.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

Cash Capital ($8,000,000) Eight Millions.

Having been appointed Agents in California for the above old established Company, the undersigned are desirous of drawing public attention to the superior advantages afforded by insuring in this office. These arise from the fact that the Agents of this Company are vested with full powers to grant policies, and to settle losses at once, and without being obliged to forward the papers to England for approval.

The Imperial Fire Insurance Company, having for many years had Agencies established in India, China, Manilla, etc., have had great experience in foreign business, and the instructions received from the Head Office evince a spirit of liberality which will be appreciated by the inhabitan of San Francisco.

The undersigned will be happy to supply insurers with full particulars, upon application at their office

FAULKNER, BELL & CO.,

a14 128 California street

The Continental Insurance Co.

NEW YORK.

OFFICE—No. 14, WALL STREET.

HAS A CASH CAPITAL OF $500,000, AND will insure Buildings, Merchandise and Personal Property against loss or damage by Fire.

Directors:

WILLIAM V. BRADY, President.

Dan. H. Arnold,	James Freeland,
Geo. Griswold Jr.,	E. T. H. Gibson,
Watts Sherman,	Wellington Clapp,
John Caswell,	Geo. W. Lane,
David Lane,	Edward Lambert,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles Lamson,
Wm. M. Vail,	Charles E. Beebe,
John Paine,	Wm. M. Richards,
Charles H. Booth,	A. Studwell,
Thomas Smell,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
James A. Edgar,	S. B. Crittenden,
Daniel Burgess,	Pelegg Holl,
Joseph Battell,	Shepard Gandy,
Thomas Tileston,	Lowell Holbrook,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Charles M. Connolly,
Horace B. Claffin,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
C. F. Daubmann,	Aurelius B. Hull,
Joseph W. Patterson,	Hiram Barney,
J. H. Ransom,	C. A. Avery,
Robert McCurdy,	William W. Stone,
Henry C. Bowen,	A. A. Low,
Bradish Johnson,	Thomas Fraser,
Henry Eyre,	GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary

The undersigned has been appointed **Agent for the Continental Insurance Company**, in San Francisco, and is prepared to effect Insurance against loss or damage by Fire. **C. A. LOW,**

je9 30 Front street.

BANKERS.

JOSEPH C. PALMER, CHARLES W. COOK — GEORGE W. WRIGHT, EDWARD JONES.

PALMER, COOK & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Washington & Kearny sts., fronting the Plaza,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON ALL THE Principal Eastern Cities. Bullion Certificates of Deposit, etc., bought at the highest market rates. Collections made and money transmitted, and all business connected with Banking, transacted.

Agent in New York—JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway. je9

BANKING HOUSE.

—OF—

SANDERS & BRENHAM.

No. 123, MONTGOMERY STREET.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON

New York,
Philadelphia,
Baltimore,
Boston,
New Orleans,
St. Louis,
Cincinnati,
Louisville,
Chicago.

je9

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH.

BANKERS,

MONTGOMERY STREET, CORNER OF COMMERCIAL STREET,

Draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.....New York
J. W. Clark & Co.....Boston
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia
Johnston, Brothers & Co.....Baltimore
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Incinnati, Ohio
Haskell & Co.....Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo
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The subscriber begs leave to announce to the public, that in connection with his office as County Coroner, he has opened an Undertaking Establishment at the above place, where he is prepared at all times to attend to Funerals with promptness and dispatch, having received a large invoice of Undertaker's Goods, per late arrivals from New York, suitable for carrying on the business, among which are two Hearses, superior to anything of the kind heretofore imported into this country. He keeps constantly on hand a large stock of **Coffins,** of all sizes and varieties. Every part of the business attended to on the shortest notice.

Having also on hand at present a large stock of Lead and Metalic Coffins he is at all times prepared to disinter bodies, and prepare them so that they can be forwarded with safety to any part of the world, without danger of further decomposition. JOHN W. WHALING.

j9 THOS. B. CUNNINGHAM.

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Merchants, Teachers and others are invited to call and examine my stock and prices, as my assortment of Musical Merchandise is complete, and I am prepared to sell at lower prices than any other house in California

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Fancy Goods, Music Boxes, Fencing Foils, Boxing Gloves, Masks, Cribbage, Bird Cages, Police Whistles, Billiard Balls, Cue Wax and Cue Leathers, Billiard Chalk, Backgammon Boards, Chessman, Feather Dusters, Ladies' Work Baskets, &c.

m5 DAN. H. DOUGLISS, Successor to Atwill & Co., 172 Washington street

Bent's Boston, Water, Pic-Nic, Soda and Sugar Crackers—

300 tins assorted, just received and for sale by

je23 BRADSHAW & CO.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE 813—POVIDING FOR THE distribution of the Fire Bond Fund—for the erection of Engine Houses—and other purposes

The People of the City of San Francisco do ordain as follows:—

Sec. 1. That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated out of the money now in the hands of the City Treasurer, derived from the sale of the Fire Bonds viz:

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Empire Engine Co. No. 1, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Sacramento street, near Kearny street, the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Emfornia Engine Co. No. 4, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Market street near Sansome street, the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Monumental Engine Co. No. 6, on a lot purchased by this ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Brenham Place, near Clay street, the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Volunteer Engine Co. No. 7, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Pine street, near ——— street, the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Pacific Engine Co. No. 8, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Jackson street, near Front street, the sum of seven thousand dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Vigilant Engine Co. No. 9, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Stockton street, near Broadway, the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Crescent Engine Co. No. 10, situated on Pacific street, near Kearny street, the sum of sixty five hundred dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the used Columbian Engine Co. No. 11, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Bush street, near Kearny street, the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Pennsylvania Engine Co. No. 12, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Jackson street near Kearny, the sum of seven thousand dollars.

For the erection of an engine house for the use of Young America Engine Co. No. 13, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Centre street, near Valencia street, the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a hook and ladder house for the use of Hook and Ladder Co. Lafayette No. 2, on a lot purchased by ordinance for the use of said company, situated on Broadway, near Stockton street, the sum of seven thousand dollars.

For the repairs of an engine house located on Merchant street, near Sansome street, now occupied by Howard Engine Company No. 3, the sum of four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the money now in the hands of the city treasurer, derived from the sale of the Fire Bonds, for the purchase of the right title and interest of Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 5, in and to an engine house now occupied by Knickerbocker Engine Co No. 5, situated on Sacramento street, near Sansome, and to eight inches of ground running the full depth of the lot upon which said house is located.

Sec. 3. That the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the money now in the hands of the city treasurer, derived from the sale of the Fire Bonds, for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Monumental Engine Co. No. 6, in and to a lot on Brenham Place, now in the use and possession of said Company.

Sec. 4. That the sum of thirty five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the money now in the hands of the city treasurer, derived from the sale of the Fire Bonds, for the relief of Sansome Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

Sec. 5. Within ten days after the passage of this ordinance, each of the companies named in section 1st, shall elect a Board of Trustees, to consist of the foreman of the company, (who shall be ex officio chairman of said Board) and four of its members, the same to constitute a Building Committee of the company. It shall be their duty to procure as soon as practicable, plans and specifications for the erection of suitable houses for the use of their respective companies, and in the case of Howard Engine Co. No 3, plans and specifications for the suitable repairs of the building now occupied by them, and submit the same together with the estimates of at least two responsible builders, of the probable cost of the same, to the Joint Committee on Fire and Water, and the Chief Engineer of the Department, for their approval.

Whenever the Joint Committee on Fire and Water, and the Chief Engineer shall have approved any plan or specification so submitted, the said Trustees shall be and are hereby authorized to contract for the erection of a building, and in the case of Howard Engine Co. No. 3, to contract for the repair of a building, according to said approved plans and specifications. Provided however that they first enter into a bond with good and sufficient sureties in double the estimated cost of said building, or said repairs, that they will cause said building to be erected or said repairs to be made in accordance with said plans and specifications, within sixty days after the date of said approval; that no liens for labor or materials shall accrue against the said building; that no claims against the same for extras or additional work shall exist on the part of the Trustees, the company, or any person or persons, and that the same shall be solely the property of the City of San Francisco

Sec. 6. In case any of the Companies named in section 1st of this Ordinance fail to comply with the provisions of section 5th, it shall then be the duty of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water, and the Chief Engineer, at the expiration of ten days succeeding the passage of this Ordinance, to adopt a plan and specifications for the erection of a building for the use of the company so failing, and in the case of Howard Engine Co. No. 3, for the repairs of the building now occupied by them, and upon the adoption of said plan and specifications, to advertise for ten days, in at least two of the daily newspapers, for proposals for the erection or repair of the same in accordance with said plans and specifications. Said proposals to be accompanied by the names of at least two responsible sureties, and to be opened by the Chief Engineer in the presence of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water, the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, provided however, that no warrant shall be drawn for the payment of the cost of any building until the same shall have been completed and delivered over to the city; and provided, that where the contract shall have been executed by the Chief Engineer and the Joint Committee on Fire and Water the warrant for the same shall not exceed the amount specified in said contract.

Sec. 7. The City Comptroller is hereby authorized and instructed to draw his warrant upon the City Treasurer, payable out of the money now in his hands derived from the sale of the Fire Bonds, for the sums named in Section 1st of this Ordinance, upon the orders of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water, and the Chief Engineer, provided, however, that no warrant shall be drawn for the payment of the cost of any building until the same shall have been completed and delivered over to the city; and provided, that where the contract shall have been executed by the Chief Engineer and the Joint Committee on Fire and Water the warrant for the same shall not exceed the amount specified in said contract.

Sec. 8. The City Comptroller is hereby authorized and instructed to draw his warrant upon the City Treasurer, payable out of the money now in his hands derived from the sale of the Fire Bonds, in favor of the foreman of the respective companies, for the sums named in Sections 2nd, 3d and 4th of this Ordinance, upon the orders of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water.

Sec. 9. It is hereby made the duty of the Chief Engineer to superintend the erection of the buildings provided for in this Ordinance.

HENRY HAIGHT,
President pro tem of Board of Assistant Aldermen.
JOS. F. ATWILL,
President of Board of Aldermen.

Approved, June 9th, 1855.

S. P. WEBB, Mayor.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an ordinance passed the Common Council finally, and returned by the Mayor with his approval, dated May 16 1855.

je16 T. M. J. DEHON, Clerk

ORDINANCE 816, REPEALING SECTION 1 of Ordinance No. 282 Revised City Ordinance of the City of San Francisco, and inserting a substitute.

Sec. 1. That section 1 of Ordinance No. 282 Revised City Ordinances of the City of San Francisco, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following inserted as a substitute:

"Section 1. All dwelling houses, stores or other buildings whatsoever, except such as are hereinafter provided for, which, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be built or erected within that part of the city of San Francisco bounded as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the N. W. corner of Market and Davis streets, running thence northerly along the western line of Davis street to the S. W. corner of Davis and Washington streets, thence westerly along the southern line of Washington street to the S. W. corner of Washington and Front streets, thence northerly along the western line of Front street to the southwest corner of Front and Vallejo streets, thence westerly along the southerly line of Vallejo street to the S. E. corner of Vallejo and Battery streets, thence southerly along the eastern line of Battery street to the S. E. corner of Battery and Broadway streets, thence westerly along the southern line of Broadway street to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Stockton streets, thence southerly along the eastern line of Stockton street to the N. E. corner of Stockton and California stre